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LORD THOMSON URGES UNITY IN TRADE AVIATION

Anglo-American Coopera-
tion Would Be Example
for World, He Says

DESCRIBES BENEFITS
FOR ALL COUNTRIES

Such an Union Would Inspire
Peace and Sanity, He
Tells Students

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—World-
wide co-operation between the
United States and the British Em-
pire in the development of commer-
cial air routes was advocated by
Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, Secretary
for Air in Premier MacDonald's
Cabinet, in an address today before
the students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Declaring that Great Britain is
working eastward "because of the
necessity of drawing closer together
the component parts of the British
Empire," Lord Thomson suggested
that "the most beneficial results
would follow if our co-operation in
this field of aviation were world-
wide—We British working east
through India to Australia and the
Far East, you Americans working
westward across the Pacific."

"Thus," he continued, "between us
we would have a girdle around the
earth."
"If the English-speaking peoples
can become the chief developers of
world-wide aviation, they would not
only be materially assisting world
progress; they will also be forging
a formidable weapon which would
be at their disposal in case of need.
Between them they would possess an
irresistible force, a control of the
upper air on such a scale that
against it both armies and fleets
would be powerless."

"This great force should be used
neither hostily nor aggressively,
but need not entail anything in the
nature of an alliance. The English-
speaking peoples need no alliance
because their interests are the same
and a piece of paper is unnecessary
to register the bond of friendship."
"The knowledge that Britain and
America were as one and co-operat-
ing in progressive causes would in-
spire confidence in the friends of
peace and sanity, and render impos-
sible another suicidal conflict like
the World War."

Air Mail Service Tests Another Aviation Advance

OMAHA, March 10.—Commercial
aviation will advance another step
March 15 when 10 American airplane
manufacturers will offer planes for
inspection by the United States air
mail service. The tests, to be con-
ducted at Hazelhurst Field, L. I.,
and at the San Francisco airport, will
be held to determine the best
type of machine for carrying mail.
After inspection at the two fields,
the best machines will be flown by
air mail pilots to the field at Mon-
mouth, Ill. A scheduled laborer in
the test will then be made of the best
planes between Monmouth and May-
wood Field, Chicago, which will be
known as the special air mail devel-
opment route.

Superintendent Carl Egge of the
air mail service at Omaha, expects
that the tests will result in selec-
tion of a plane that will carry from
three to four times as much mail
and travel as fast as the present
De Havilland type now used.
The air mail service, Mr. Egge
announced, will place an order for
fifty planes with the successful en-
trant in the contest.

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Turks Repulse Kurdish Forces Near Diarbekir	1
Constantinople, March 10 (AP) —Heavy fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Diarbekir, Kurdistan, it is reported by the Turkish Govern- ment forces with heavy losses to the insurgent troops.	1
By Special Cable CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.— The Kurdish rebels, who now occupy Kadikouk which is situated one hour's distance from Diarbekir, are reported to be concentrating in the north for a further advance against Palu. The outposts of the Government detach- ments defending Diarbekir have al- ready been attacked and Turkish re- inforcements are being rushed to these regions.	1
All the natives of Sivas and its outlying districts, at present residing in Constantinople, are being mobil- ized.	1

Britain Likely to Pass Summer Time Measure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—SUMMER time is to begin here
the first Sunday in April, being
the same date as in France,
unless opposition to a measure to
this effect, which is to be debated
here next Friday, proves more
serious than is anticipated.

There is still objection from the
agricultural members of Parlia-
ment, who have tabled an amend-
ment favoring summer time as not
beginning here until the end of
April, but this is expected to be
voted down, in which case an
order-in-council, a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor
learns, will be issued to the effect
above stated.

PROTECTIVE TAX AIDS IRISH TRADE

Economic Experts Study
Possibility of Further
Protection of Industries

DUBLIN, March 10.—"An examina-
tion at present is being made by
economic experts to consider whether
any further protection of indus-
tries could be brought into effect,"
said William T. Cosgrave, President
of the Executive Council, speaking
at Kilkenny yesterday. He mentioned
that as a result of the tentative pro-
tection of the last budget eight or
ten industries had been started in
the Irish Free State. The economic
experts will consider the cost of liv-
ing, the productive results from any
such protective system, how far such
taxes could make the country self-
reliant and self-supporting.

Mr. Cosgrave, continuing, said:
"Taxation in the Free State is too
high for the people to bear."
This is interpreted here today as
meaning that the Government pro-
poses, in the next budget, to lower
some of the existing taxes and sub-
stitute a new range of protective
duties. Meanwhile, however, the
possibility has arisen that there may
be an early general election if the
Republicans win many seats at the
so-called miniature general election,
for which polling takes place today.
Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for
External Affairs, replying to a Re-
publican interjector at an election
meeting yesterday, said: "We will
accept the will of the people in these
nine elections. If your side gets half
of the seats, we shall consider it bet-
ter to call a general election."

The Republicans look safe to win
two out of the nine vacant seats. If
owing to the Government's un-
popularity, they win four and Labor,
the Independent or Farmer, one,
then there will be a general election
and everything will be thrown into
the melting pot again.
The full election results will not
be known till the end of the week.

DR. SIMONS NAMED ACTING PRESIDENT; DR. MARX PREMIER

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—Dr. Wal-
ter Simons was definitely designated
as acting president of the German
Republic by the passage in the
Reichstag this afternoon of its third
reading of the bill so appointing him.
Dr. Wilhelm Marx, former German
Chancellor and last month chosen
Premier of Prussia, was named
to the premiership today, receiving
232 out of 443 votes cast in the Diet.
Dr. Marx resigned last month
after failing to obtain a vote of
confidence.

BELGIUM RELUCTANT TO LOSE CHANCE OF GETTING SECURITY

Nation Agrees with France, However, as to Pact with
Germany—French Position Is Difficult,
Owing to Poland

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 10.—Although
France and Belgium are in general
agreement regarding the proposed
pact with Germany, it is clear from
a conversation between Paul Hymans
and Edouard Herriot that the Bel-
gian Foreign Minister is particularly
reluctant to permit the opportunity
to escape for procuring guarantees.
Belgium is a small country and is
exposed to attack, and its situation
cannot be compared with that of
France. While Mr. Herriot is anxious
to obtain provisions which would
allow Polish fear that Poland is
about to be sacrificed, Belgium is
desirous of raising the fewest possi-
ble objections if it can get Franco-
Belgian backing and at the same time
procure a pledge from Germany.
Mr. Herriot's position is exceedingly
difficult, owing to the fact that there
is much expression of public opinion
against any weakening of the alliance
with Poland. If it were not for such
an expression, he would be more
enthusiastically in favor of the Ger-
man offer and trust that wise coun-
sel would smooth out the Polish-
German dispute. It is not likely that
at Geneva any considerable differ-
ence will appear between France
and Belgium, but nevertheless Bel-
gium leans rather to the British view
that a chance of perpetuating peace
in Europe should not be wrecked be-
cause Germany proposes arbitration

SUCCESS OF PADLOCK LAW DEPENDS UPON TEST CASE

Mr. Wheeler Points to High
Court Decision as Assur-
ance of Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Injunc-
tion proceedings brought by prose-
cuting attorneys in the states to
maintain an action in the name of the
United States to abate as a nuisance
and padlock places where intoxicat-
ing liquors are sold in violation of
the Volstead Act, have received a
strong impetus by a decision of the
Supreme Court of the United States
according to Wayne B. Wheeler, gen-
eral counsel of the Anti-Saloon
League of America.

The decision was a dismissal of the
writ of error to the Supreme Court of
California in the case of Brambini vs.
the United States. It sustained the
judgment of the California Supreme
Court committing A. Brambini and his
partner, Isidore Maffa, for contempt
for violating an injunction brought by
the United States against the sale of
Humboldt county, California. In the
superior court of that county, under
the Volstead Law.

What the National Prohibition Act
provides that the prosecuting attorney
of any state or its subdivision may
institute an action in equity in the
name of the United States in a state
court for the abatement of a liquor
nuisance under the Volstead Act.

"Citizens of every state have the
right to have the Eighteenth Amend-
ment enforced by both state and fed-
eral officers through the courts and
communities in states with no en-
forcement codes or inadequate codes
may exercise this provision of the
Volstead Act to enforce the law,"
said Mr. Wheeler in speaking of the
decision. "This procedure is not novel
in principle but only in its application
to prohibition enforcement. The
Eighteenth Amendment provides for
the largest possible co-operation
between state and federal agencies
for the enforcement of prohibition.
This is appropriate because of the
notorious difficulties always attend-
ing upon the suppression of the
beverage liquor traffic."

A "Running Process"
"The injunction process is the
most humane process of law to re-
mind the careless property owner
or business man of the course he
is pursuing in violation of the Con-
stitution. If he heeds the injunction
he suffers no penalty, but if he de-
fies the court and is a persistent
law violator he justifies the punish-
ment for contempt."

"Terms in jail of one year each
and fines of \$1000 each are admin-
istered to the defendants as the
result of the contempt proceedings.
The defendant's side of the case,
the Supreme Court ruled that it was
not necessary to hear the other side,
as the case was not properly in
court and the California court had
sided with the United States. The
case involved the padlocking of
two places, one of which is a
hotel, and as the result of the de-
cision which was on a temporary
injunction, the district attorney can
now go ahead with permanent pad-
locking proceedings on the question
of padlocking the two places for a
year."

Butler Asks 59 Injunctions
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—In-
junctions for the padlocking of 59
establishments for violating the
liquor laws have been asked by
Smedley D. Butler, Director of
the United States Coast Guard, in
common pleas court and hearings
will be fixed later. The places in-
clude saloons, candy stores, cigar
stores, millinery shops and delicatessen
stores.

Even in France itself the writ-
ers on radical newspapers show a
tendency to detach themselves from
the commitments France made to
Poland. There is protest in L'Ere
Nouvelle that the French safety, Euro-
pean peace, friendship with Eng-
land, the promise of Germany can-
not be dismissed because of the pos-
sibility that in the readjustments the
Polish situation might slightly suffer.
A large number of politicians recog-
nize that peace can only be built on
a Franco-German rapprochement and
are embarrassed at the political en-
tanglements in which France has tied
itself. It will take time and much
negotiation to straighten out the
tangle, but it may now be stated that
the German-Polish issue is acutely
raised and will not be allowed to drop.

Italy Regards Proposal of Germany as Important

By Special Cable

ROME, March 10.—The latest
German suggestions concerning the
question of security have been
closely examined by the Italian Gov-
ernment and an exchange of views
on this important subject is now
going on between Rome, London and
Paris. Owing to the strict reserve
maintained in Italian official quar-
ters on the progress of these consul-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Probable Summer White House at Swampscott, Mass.



White Court, Which Adjoins Red Gables, Contains 26 Rooms and Has Wide View of the Atlantic Ocean.

ANCIENT TOMB FOUND AT GIZA

Cablegram Says It Is Tomb
of Nebti-Seneru, Prin-
cess of Time of Seneferu

Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of
the Department of Egyptology at the
Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, re-
ceived a cablegram this morning
from the Harvard-Boston Expedition
of which he is head, working at the
Pyramids of Giza, in which the dis-
covery of a new tomb of the fourth
dynasty was officially made known.

The first message which came yes-
terday heralded the finding of
such a tomb, which exceeds in date
by two dynasties any of the previous
finds of the expedition, indicated
that it might be the tomb of Sen-
feru, first king of the Fourth Dynasty.
The cablegram which arrived this
morning informed Dr. Reisner of un-
mistakable proof that, instead, it was
the tomb of Nebti-Seneru, un-
doubtedly a princess of the time of
King Seneferu.

STREET PROJECT FUNDS SOUGHT

\$25,000,000 Improvement
Plan Now to Be Considered
From Financial Angle

Reports that President Coolidge
would establish the Summer White
House this year at White Court, a
6 1/2 acre estate on the ocean at
Little's Point in Swampscott, were
not definitely confirmed today. Frank
W. Stearns, whose own estate adjoins
White Court, and who was reported
to have leased the estate for the
President and his family returned
from Washington today. When ques-
tioned by a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor at his
office at the R. H. Stearns Co., he said
he had made no statement in Wash-
ington concerning the plans of the
President and was still unable to do
so.

From real estate sources, however,
came the information that Mr.
Stearns had leased White Court for
two or three possible purposes, one
of which was that should the Presi-
dent finally decide to come to Swamp-
scott, this attractive spot would be
available to him and his family. In-
quiry in a number of well-informed
quarters today yielded little more
positive information than that the
President still has the question of the
Summer White House under con-
sideration.

Generally Understood

It has been generally understood
that Mr. Coolidge was to be in
Massachusetts much of the summer,
if he could so arrange matters. He
has been reported as planning to
pass a short time with his father,
Col. John Coolidge, at Plymouth, Vt.,
and much of the remainder of the
summer season somewhere in the
Bay State. The President has man-
ifested a strong liking for the Swam-
pscott ocean front and particularly
White Court, he having been Mr.
Stearns' guest at Red Gables, adjoin-
ing the estate, several times when
he was Lieutenant-Governor, Govern-
or of Massachusetts and Vice-
President.

Wide Entrance Hall

On the first floor of White Court
there is a wide entrance hall extend-
ing through the house to a wide
veranda on the ocean side. Large
dining and living rooms, a glassed-
in breakfast room and a library,
kitchen, butler's pantry, maids' din-
ing room and laundry are also on
this floor.
There also is an office and a large
musical room which can be reached
by a private entrance and can be
shut off from the rest of the house.
On the second floor there are six
master's bedrooms with baths and
six maid's rooms. Five more master's
bedrooms and baths are on the third
floor. A stable and garage with a
capacity of six automobiles and four
horses are included in the estate.
George A. Diehl, Boston real estate
man in charge of the property, said
the location is said to be ideal
one for Mr. Coolidge. Snug in a
setting of surpassing natural beauty
there is isolation and yet it is close
enough to the outside world to
facilitate the work of the Presi-
dent's office staff. On one hand is
the ocean with a launch landing on
the estate and on the other a direct
road to Lynn and Boston. There is
water enough off Little's Point for
the presidential yacht, Mayflower, to
anchor.

Traffic Problems Stressed

For reference in considering the
traffic problems, those recently
solved, those under discussion and
other projects which are pending in
downtown and outlying parts of the
city, a brief summary follows:
1. Charles Street widening. Com-
pleted in 1921, approximate cost
\$475,000.
2. Chelsea Street, Charlestown,
widening. Completed in 1923, cost
approximately \$500,000. Improved
local traffic between Boston and
North Shore towns.
3. Stuart Street, widening and ex-
tension. Completed 1923; cost \$3-
\$4,000,000. Provided "western highway"
80 feet wide to serve heavy down-
town traffic.
4. Cambridge and Court streets,
widening to 100 feet. To provide a
large traffic outlet at north end of
congested district. Work begun Sep-
tember, 1924, now in progress; to be
completed possibly in 1925; \$3,500-
\$4,000,000 of bonds authorized. Additional
bond for \$750,000 and \$500,000, re-
spectively, are sought.

Historical Importance

Although the present find may
eventually turn out to be of great
historical importance it is considered
unlikely that there will be found any-
thing resembling the spectacular
discovery of the tomb of King Seneferu.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

SENATE DECIDES UPON DEMOTION FOR INSURGENTS

Vote Against "Bloc Group"
Stands 64 to 11 After
Five-Hour Debate

MR. BORAH "THINKS
HE'S REPUBLICAN"

Organization Now Complete,
Special Session Expects
to Get Some Action

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Formal
approval of the demotion of the La
Follette insurgents from their rank
on the standing committees was
given yesterday by the Senate. The
vote was 64 to 11 and came
after five hours debate, confined
largely to the Republican side. Dem-
ocratic leaders interrupted occasion-
ally, but mainly to reiterate their de-
sire to keep clear of the row within
the Republican ranks.

The real test as to whether the
majority party was to complete or-
ganization of the Senate according
to a program determined upon im-
mediately after the 1924 elections,
came on the proposal to remove
Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from
North Dakota, one of the insurgents,
from the chairmanship of the Public
Lands Committee.

Robert N. Stanford (R.), Senator
from Oregon, the majority candidate,
was elected, receiving 36 votes to 13
for Ladd and three for Senator A. J.
Jones (D.), New Mexico. Senators
Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana,
Mr. La Follette's routing mate on the
Independent presidential ticket last
November, and Royal S. Coadwell
(D.), New York, supported Mr.
Ladd, while Senator W. C. Bruce
(D.), Maryland, voted for Mr. Stan-
ford.

How They Lined Up

Twenty-five Democrats voted pres-
ent, as did Mr. Ladd and Mr. Stan-
ford. The roll call follows:
For Mr. Stanford: Republicans—
Bingham, Butler, Cameron, Cummins,
Currier, Dale, Deneen, Donnell, Ernst,
Fessenden, Gillett, Gifford, Gooding, Hale,
Harrell, Jones of Washington, Koye,
McKinley, McLean, McNary, Means,
Metcalf, Moses, Oddie, Pepper, Pin-
ney, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett,
Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer,
Watkins, Watson, and Willis.
Total 35.
Democrats—Bruce, Maryland.
Total 36.
For Mr. Ladd: Republicans—
Byrnes, Brookhart, Couzens, Fernald,
Frazier, Howell, Johnson of California,
McMaster, Norbeck and Norris.
Total 10.
Democrats—Copeland and Wheel-
er—two.
Farmer—Labor—Shipstead—one.
Total 13.

For Mr. Jones: Democrats—
Blease, Heflin, and Walsh, of Mont-
ana. Total 3.
Senators Ladd and Stanford voted
"present," as did 25 Democrats.
Senator Jones of New Mexico, was
absent.

Some Mild Protest

Convinced by this roll call that
their fight was a losing one, the Re-
publican insurgents made no further
effort to upset the organization pro-
gram, but some of them did voice
their protest at the selection of Sen-
ator Watson of Indiana, as chairman
of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mittee over Senator La Follette of Wis-
consin, who outranked the Indiana
Senator.

On the roll call on final approval
of the committee slates, Republican
and Democratic, seven Republicans,
three Democrats and the Farmer-
Labor Senator, Shipstead, of Minne-
sota voted in the negative. The Re-
publicans were Borah, Brookhart,
Frazier, Howell, Ladd, Norbeck and
Norris, and the Democrats were
Blease, Walsh of Montana, and
Wheeler.

Now Ready for Action

With the organization of the new
Senate thus completed, Republican
leaders plan now to press for im-
mediate confirmation of the nomi-
nation of Charles B. Warren of Michi-
gan to be Attorney-General, and after
that vote to call up either the Isle of
Pines or Louisiana treaties.

Crowded galleries looked down
upon the members of the Senate as
the Republican insurgents making a
lone fight against their party orga-
nization. Democratic senators watched
the proceedings with plain evidence
of amusement, while the spectators
frequently cheered.

Vice-President Dawes called the
Senate to order and held the chair
for about two hours. He then ren-
dered to George H. Moses, presi-
dent pro tempore of the Senate, and
called it a day as far as the Senate
was concerned. Neither he nor Sen-
ators Moses undertook to enforce
rigidly the rule against demonstra-
tions from the galleries.

Senators Norris of Nebraska and
Borah of Idaho, led the fight against
their party's program.

Puzzling Question

There were frequent references in
the debate to the Roosevelt revolt in
1912 and the failure to penalize
his supporters. In that connection,
Senator Borah said that if the sup-
port of the party as a whole for
President was the test of Republi-
canism, quite a number of Senators
would have to be read out of the
party.

Disclosing that he had not voted
for President Taft in 1912 and also
had not supported two Republican
Governors of Idaho, Senator Borah
said that if the test was support of
party able to class as a Republican.
"Are you a Republican?" asked
Senator Ernst.
"I think I am," returned Senator
Borah.
"That's a question," retorted the
Kentucky Senator.

MOTOR STATUTE CHANGES URGED

Compulsory Insurance Feature Debated at Joint Legislative Hearing

Recommendations of the joint special legislative committee appointed to study the various problems relating to the regulation of motor vehicles, suggesting changes in the motor vehicle law, were heard by the legislative committee on judiciary this morning, and during the hearing Edward C. Stone, representing the insurance federation, charged Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of Motor Vehicles, with presenting figures to the committee which were misleading.

Mr. Goodwin contended his figures which showed that the liability companies made large profits were prepared in the office of the insurance commissioner, while Mr. Stone said the figures were not correct and that the liability companies made only a 4 per cent profit in a period of six years on automobile insurance.

The recommendation under discussion was for compulsory insurance, there being orders in the Legislature pending, asking the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of similar bills which have been heard by the committee.

Adding to Police Authority
The committee also heard the recommendations of the special committee, committee relieving the police of prosecuting motorists for minor infractions of the law; increasing the authority of police officers to arrest persons operating under the influence of liquor; to make criminal liable persons guilty of defacing motor numbers and making a crime for a person to secure another to take an examination for them for the purpose of securing a license.

There was no opposition to any of the recommendations, except the opposition of Mr. Stone to the compulsory insurance feature.

Francis E. Cassidy, a member of the special committee, explained the recommendations, and said that at all the hearings held by the committee in various parts of the State there was a prevalent feeling for some sort of compulsory insurance.

Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Goodwin explained the recommendation relieving the police of prosecuting for minor offenses. It was stated that about 25 per cent of the traffic police spend their time prosecuting minor cases in the courts when they should be doing police duty.

Mr. Goodwin said the purpose of a proposed change is to have police officers make arrests for traffic violations, and that there is an accumulation of complaints, showing the operator to be a consistent violator, the registrar can suspend the operator's license which is a more severe punishment than paying a small fine or having the complaint placed on file.

Ending Court Congestion
Mr. Goodwin said this method of punishment would be the best method of relieving the congestion in the courts. Another recommendation of the committee is to make all

motorists, upon approaching a railroad crossing at grade, to reduce the speed to a reasonable and proper rate and proceed cautiously over the crossing.

It was stated that only the inspectors in the registrar's department may now arrest persons for operating while under the influence of liquor, and all police officers should have the authority.

Mr. Goodwin, in reply to a question, said he has gone beyond the finding of the courts and suspended licenses of persons found not guilty of an offense. He suggested a change in the law calling for jail sentences for persons convicted more than twice of operating while under the influence of liquor. He said the present law calls for a jail sentence on the second offense, but does not impose a sentence for any subsequent offense, and he said the courts are imposing fines on third and fourth offenses.

HOTEL MEN SELECT EXPOSITION BOARD

Executive Committee to Supervise May 11-16 Program

Supplementing the honorary committee announced for the New England Hotel Men's Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building from May 11 to May 16, next in importance will be the executive committee upon which will devolve shaping of general policies and supervising the work of the other committees. Its efforts will be directed toward everything that will contribute to the exposition's success from the standpoint of the exhibitor, the hotel manager and the general public.

The intention of the exposition is to advertise New England and to bring together the smaller hotel men and the managers of the larger establishments to work out a stronger organization, to solve mutual problems and realize that to advertise New England is to increase the revenue in its hotels. Increased revenue means the need of additional supplies and thus exhibitors will benefit.

The executive committee will be in charge of Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, Boston, who is also president of the New England Hotel Association. With Mr. Hall will be associated W. A. Barron of the Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.; Emilie P. Conlon of the Hotel Westminster, Boston, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association; Chester I. Campbell, industrial manager, Boston; F. L. Furness of Elm Tree Inn, Westbury, N. Y.; Herman C. Prior of the Hotel Brunswick and Lenox, Boston, president of the Boston Hotel Association; Hiram W. Ricker of the Poland Springs House, South Poland, Me.; president of the Maine Publicity Bureau; and Arthur B. Wilder of Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, Vt., president of the Vermont Hotel Association.

DIVIDENDS TO EMPLOYEES

CINCINNATI, O., March 10 (Special).—Nearly \$600,000 in dividends was divided among approximately 450 employees of The Procter and Gamble Company at the annual profit-sharing celebration held by that organization. It was brought out at the celebration that the employees of the company own nearly \$3,000,000 worth of its stock.

Washington—Contests involving the Senate Brookhart (R.), Ia.; Schall (D.), Minnesota, and Stratton (D.), New Mexico, have been filed in the Senate and referred to the Elections Committee for investigation.

Berlin—The Berlin bus found that its motor buses are top-heavy. The authorities are now considering a lower vehicle, with side instead of rear doors, and a covered roof to give shelter in rainy weather.

Boston—There is no immediate cause for alarm over the crime situation in Massachusetts, declares Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Corrections. "But," added the commissioner, "we have to work to try to eliminate the causes of crime and to reform the criminals that we have."

Washington—The Supreme Court has announced for hearing on April 13 the government's appeal in the case against the Baltimore Post for publishing income tax data made public by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Smith, in a special message to the Legislature, urged that action be taken on the proposed constitutional amendment for a \$200,000 bond issue for grade crossing elimination, which was approved by the 1924 Legislature, and must be passed again this year before submission to the people.

Washington—Entry of women into new fields of work in recent years is reflected in the records of civil service employment. The statement said an increasing number are now being employed in the fields of chemistry, physics and other natural scientific work, in addition to teaching, nursing and social work.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

THE Bronx Express was already three minutes late, and there was rumbling about the service. Then the train rumbled in. I caught a swift glimpse of the motor-man's face. His eyes were on the track ahead, his mouth set. He had the aspect of a man intensely "on the job." I thought of the hundreds of trains that were at that moment speeding through the underground tunnels of the world's largest city, and the thousands of men who toil night and day under tremendous pressure, that the myriad inhabitants of the city were quickly and safely to their various destinations. And I fervently declared that we owe a large debt of gratitude to the workers who serve us to that end.

Under these circumstances, the Labor Party has withdrawn its tabled vote of censure upon the chair, and the Government has in return undertaken to move tonight that the suspension "do terminate today." It was an ungrateful and unrepresentative learns authoritatively, has been accepted by the Labor Party, and the matter is thus to terminate without debate.

Cambridge, Mass.
Special Correspondence

HE WAS just out of his "teens" and had come to Boston as a music student. After the small western town, the city seemed a land of enchantment with all its cultural riches. He delighted in Symphony Hall, but had so little to spend that the joy of a concert came rarely. So eager was he to hear a famous Negro tenor, that he carefully watched his pennies until he had a dollar for his concert ticket.

When he arrived that Sunday afternoon, he found his seat was in the last row. Happily he watched the great throng assembling until every seat was taken and many were standing.

As he glanced over the people standing near him, he became conscious of a typically down south mammy. She arrested his attention because of her shabby clothes and eager face, for she was not going to hear the great singer in whose success her race gloried.

The boy watched her a moment, then his decision was made. He arose, swiftly passed the others and touched the "old mammy" on the shoulder.

"Won't you please take my seat?" he asked, his boyish voice full of cordial politeness.

It is difficult to describe the woman's joy or the surprise of the spectators. Best of all was the boy's quiet happiness as he stood through the long program.

RUMMAGE SALE HELD FOR NORFOLK HOUSE

Roxbury Social Center Benefits at Horticultural Hall

New undertakings and old ones of proven worth are to be added by the rummage sale of household articles for a \$200,000 bond issue for grade crossing elimination, which was approved by the 1924 Legislature, and must be passed again this year before submission to the people.

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2021 boys and girls, for the most part. The Norfolk Young Men's Association has recently established club rooms at the center and Norfolk House Women's Club has been organized for social, civic, cultural and industrial purposes. There has been an extension of folk and aesthetic dance instruction during the year and the music department is being developed to include advanced pupils.

Summer work last year included a daily playground for 175 children, a two-weeks' camp at Manomet for 18 girls, five months' course in gardening for 85 children, outings in the country for 20 children and day trips to City Point, Jamaica Pond and Nantasket for 75 children.

COMPROMISE REACHED OVER THE SUSPENSION OF DAVID KIRKWOOD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—A compromise has been found under which David Kirkwood, the Labor member who was suspended from the House of Commons last week for interrupting the foreign affairs debate, will be allowed to re-enter the House without offering an apology to the chair. This has been rendered possible by a letter to the Prime Minister from the chairman, James F. Hope, who was acting as Speaker at the time, concerning the affair and explaining that Mr. Kirkwood's suspension, though carried out by the House, was a mistake.

As to the cost of such a system of junior colleges, Mr. Bellisle said that if established one year, at the end of 12 years the cost of construction would be \$5,000,000. Under the bill recommended by the commission, 40 per cent of this cost of construction would be paid by the city or town accepting a junior college. The bill provides that when the Government has accepted a junior college in a city or town, and when the Governor and council has approved its choice, the question appears on the ballot for the city or town to vote on acceptance of 40 per cent of the cost of construction.

As to the cost of maintenance, Mr. Bellisle said that would be paid en-

Women at Automobile Show Demand Utility and Looks

Exhibitors No Longer Expect to Attract Women to Their Booths by Gaudy 'Paint Jobs' Only—Economy and Price Now Are Main Factors

"I don't mind so much rattling down the back road in the truck to the village—although some day it will certainly fall apart—but sometimes I think it would be just wonderful to be able to go to Community Hall Thursdays, and to take the children to school in a shiny coach."

The two women, engaged in so earnest a conversation, at the automobile show, hovered over a small enclosed car, the kind the salesmen, among themselves, call "a dinky closed job." But nowadays, when women consider buying cars, practically and shrewdly, they look into the future easily now down nonsensical. Motor salesmen have come to look upon women as no mean proportion of the annual motor show attendance.

Women at the show concentrate first on performance, on abundant proofs of endurance and service. While they are not averse to evidences of good looks and smartness, they are apt to reflect their own progressive status in the world and to emphasize usefulness and dependability, rather than spectacular appearance.

Performance, Not Looks
Women who have become members of the school board, the Women's Republican Club, a half-dozen civic or political committees, have to keep up their church obligations, too, and to fly higher and on at a moment's notice, simply can't be satisfied with a car that is constantly on the eve of falling to pieces. These women are at the show in droves. They haven't come just to see a collection of cars standing silently and looking strangely unreal. It's an exhibition of potential power they are interested in. Symbols of the growth of the library committee, the expansion of getting the children to school on time and no nonsense about it, even on cold mornings.

They pin hapless salesmen to the wall, persist in asking merciless

questions about the intake and the manifold, about what—!—all advertising aside they remind jocularly—is the actual oil consumption and a hundred other things that smart the salesman to a dizzy point. "In my day," women didn't know about such things.

When it comes to the dotted line and to exchanging cash for cars, the women who go to the show don't fasten their eyes in delight on cut glass lamps, on the card cases and dinky little perfume bottles in the little burnished silver holder. It's the springs and the snubbers, the reach to the clutch that bring the magic "well, we may as well have this one. It will help me to get around faster."

Economical Operation
Precious few cars are bought these days just to have something to ride somewhere in the salesmen will say. The cars must make money, silently, fasten their eyes in delight on cut glass lamps, on the card cases and dinky little perfume bottles in the little burnished silver holder. It's the springs and the snubbers, the reach to the clutch that bring the magic "well, we may as well have this one. It will help me to get around faster."

10-Day Tube FREE
Mail the Coupon

It's the film on your teeth that makes them cloudy

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel it. Make those cloudy teeth glisten. Begin today this new way.

EVERYWHERE are whiter teeth, teeth that gleam and sparkle.

This offers you free a 10-day test of the way that brings them. Simply mail the coupon.

What you find will surprise you. Your teeth are covered with a dingy film that ordinary methods do not remove successfully. Under it are

the prettier, whiter teeth that you envy.

You can't have prettier, whiter teeth unless you remove that film.

Mail the coupon. Or ask your druggist for Pepsodent. Don't expect the same results from old time dentifrices. Start beautifying your teeth today.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to **Pepsodent**
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Sec. 124, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Send to
Name.....
Address.....
Only one tube to a family 1712

STATE COLLEGE MOVE INDORSED

Would Establish 12 Junior Grade Projects to Take Education to People

Legislation which would provide for the gradual establishment of 12 junior colleges, controlled and maintained by the State in locations decided upon as strategic from the point of view of population, was urged before the legislative committee on Education this morning at a hearing on the report of the commission appointed by Channing H. Cox, former Governor, to study the need of additional means of higher education in this State.

Hector L. Bellisle, secretary of this commission, and superintendent of schools in Fall River, made the chief argument for the bill. He said that the idea was to have a junior college established for every 300,000 of population, so that the opportunity for a college education would be brought within a radius of 15 miles for seven-eighths of the population in Massachusetts.

As to the cost of such a system of junior colleges, Mr. Bellisle said that if established one year, at the end of 12 years the cost of construction would be \$5,000,000. Under the bill recommended by the commission, 40 per cent of this cost of construction would be paid by the city or town accepting a junior college. The bill provides that when the Government has accepted a junior college in a city or town, and when the Governor and council has approved its choice, the question appears on the ballot for the city or town to vote on acceptance of 40 per cent of the cost of construction.

As to the cost of maintenance, Mr. Bellisle said that would be paid en-

THREAD PLANT CLOSES DOORS

Strike Leaves the American Without Help Enough to Man Machinery

WILLIAMTIC, Conn., March 10.—The entire local plant of the American Thread Company, at which a strike of operatives began yesterday as a protest against a wage reduction on Jan. 12, was shut down this afternoon because, in the opinion of Don H. Curtis, the agent, there were not enough operatives to man the machinery.

Mr. Curtis said, in announcing the closing of the plant, that work would not be resumed until there was sufficient help. It is understood that not more than 400 out of the 2500 employees went in to work today.

Mr. Curtis said that he had nothing about advertising for help but applications for places would be received and as soon as enough applications were in the mill gates would be reopened for all who cared to go in.

A mass meeting today was presided over by Miss Amy Hooker, president of the Williamtic Textile Council. The speakers were Miss Mary Kelleher, the organizer, and Charles D. Kaveney of Schenectady, organizer for the International Electrical Workers.

The manufacturing departments of the plant are not organized, and the employees there are the corders, spinners and twisters.

BOYLSTON STREET BUSINESSES ELECT

Ernest M. Steele of Lamson & Hubbard Company was elected president of the Boylston Street Association at its annual business meeting in the Hotel Brunswick last night. Other officers are: Frederick E. Jackson of the National Shawmut Bank, vice-president; Terry B. Gordon of the State Street Trust Company, treasurer; Horace Guild, secretary; Robert Winsor Jr. of Kidder, Peabody & Co., John H. Murray of Murray, Inc., J. Gordon McNeill of Thayer, McNeill Company, R. A. Balch of Lewand, William H. Ryan and W. F. Pinkham of Pinkham & Smith Company, directors.

MOUNTAIN STATES PHONES

EDMONTON, Alta., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—By way of the Mountain States phone system in Montana, three long-distance lines are to be brought to the southern border of Alberta, and will be connected with the Alberta Government telephone system. This will give the Province a continent-wide phone connection to that New York, San Francisco and other parts of the United States may be obtained. It is expected that this service will be available to the public within three months' time.

Crime News Stimulates Crime

Asserts Harvard Law Professor

Dr. Joseph H. Beale Holds Press Violates Paramount Trust and Jeopardizes Just Verdicts in Capitalizing Details of Certain Type of Offenses

That the publication of crime news is a direct stimulus to the act of crime and is responsible in a large degree for the numerous so-called "crime waves," is the view upheld by Dr. Joseph H. Beale, Harvard University law professor, when asked to amplify statements made in a classroom lecture. He likewise contended that frequently a newspaper's activities in seeking to uncover clues in certain specific crimes and their indiscriminate use of these stories were usually a handicap to the police and many times obstructed justice in the courts.

"The suggestion of crime is clearly an incentive to crime," Dr. Beale said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, "and therein do most of the newspapers become accountable for tending to induce the criminal act, instead of checking it. And in their zeal to get their crime news first and the most of it, the papers frequently aid criminals to escape. Such information which reporters obtain should be turned over to the police and not to the criminals through the columns of the newspapers."

Speaks from Experience
Having been a practicing attorney for a number of years and a life-long student of law, Dr. Beale discusses this aspect of crime news from wide experience and research. He has been professor of law at Harvard since 1912 and was dean of the law school at the University of Chicago from 1902 to 1904. He has made a special study of criminal law, being the author of "Cases on Criminal Law," "Criminal Pleading and Practice," and numerous other volumes.

It is Dr. Beale's contention that although there is an interest among a certain class of people in the details of crime, the newspapers are disregarding a paramount public trust in capitalizing this appeal and in furnishing their readers with such crime-producing suggestions.

"Romantic Glamour" Depicted
The issue is not so much one of suppression as it is discrimination, he explained. "It is the matter of wise selection of what should be published and the presentation of this material in a manner which will allow it to act as a deterrent rather than an incentive. The romantic glamour and the picturesque description which the press gives its presentation of crime stories are the factors which make the columns of the papers such an influence in this direction."

"While all crime information need not be withheld from print, I believe that it can be presented in a way which would be constructive, rather than a further stimulus to such acts." The traditional opinion that the newspapers are a valuable aid to the police is founded, Dr. Beale believes, more on tradition than on fact. He said that premature publication of crime details and the light of publicity which many newspapers throw on all the activities of the police provided about the best warning and daily advice sheet which could possibly be given the criminal. Dr. Beale expressed the opinion also that the press made it extremely difficult

to obtain an unprejudiced jury, and that therein a fair trial was hampered, and that the papers were many times guilty of contempt of court in prejudicial publication of opinion on allegations concerning a crime.

LINERS BROUGHT 11,106 TO BOSTON LAST YEAR

During the calendar year of 1922 a total of 11,111 passengers sailed from Boston for European ports, and a total of 11,196 passenger were landed here from transatlantic steamers, according to statistics compiled by steamship officials and made public today. Of these 5425 left Boston on steamships of the Cunard Line, 3501 on the American Line, 1736 on the White Star Line, 121 on the American Line, 553 on the United States Line, 544 on the Transatlantic-Italian Line, 1774 on the Fabre Line and 61 on the Scandinavian-American Line.

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During the spring and summer seasons the Cunard Line and the Leyland Line maintained a regular schedule.

The Automatic Rapid Electric Fireless Range

Better—MORE Economically
Here is just what you have always wanted—a complete combination electric range and fireless cooker. Has double electric grill on top for frying, cooking, etc., a deep 17-inch oven for baking, roasting, etc., and a big electrically heated fireless cooker compartment. Oven is big enough to hold a large turkey or three loaves of bread. Slow, fast, medium heat. Automatic Control Box shuts off electricity at the right time and cooking or roasting continues on fireless cooking principle.

30 Day Trial Offer
Entire range lined with aluminum, rust-proof and easy to keep clean. No special wiring necessary. Attach to any lamp socket or wall plug. On casters—move anywhere in the kitchen for catalog and special introductory offer. My low price will convince you.

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Speed Wagon Design and Construction Safeguard the Owner's Investment

American business has bought more than 100,000 Speed Wagons, to serve in every class of commercial haulage, because the Speed Wagon is fundamentally sound in vital elements:

No other vehicle combines so much power and ruggedness per pound chassis weight, is so capable of easy owner-attention, nor is so widely backed by service facilities.

The Speed Wagon makes hurried travel safe on highway routes or on city streets.

The stability of Reo as an institution guarantees the permanence of the Speed Wagon, thereby insuring the maximum resale or trade-in value.

Chassis, \$1185 at Lansing

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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Showing of original Paris models in the French Shops—beginning Wednesday

JUST through the Customs—the interesting collection of original Paris gowns, coats, suits, and accessories gathered in Paris by a Filene representative. Consider this your invitation to come in and see them!

French Shops—Sixth Floor

Graceful and Comfortable

The natural grace of the foot is accentuated by these smart walking pumps. The natural lines of the pump conform so smoothly with the lines of the foot. Closely fitted heels, modishly rounded toes, flexible snugs, flexible arches all add to your comfort and to the graceful silhouette of the shoe. Your feet will feel well and feel well all day in a pair. That's why so many women like to wear Cantilever.

Oxfords and pumps in tempting variety at Cantilever stores all over the country. If you do not know the exclusive Cantilever Dealer in your locality, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burr Co., 412 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and they will be glad to send you the address.

Cantilever Shoe

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel it. Make those cloudy teeth glisten. Begin today this new way.

EVERYWHERE are whiter teeth, teeth that gleam and sparkle.

This offers you free a 10-day test of the way that brings them. Simply mail the coupon.

What you find will surprise you. Your teeth are covered with a dingy film that ordinary methods do not remove successfully. Under it are the prettier, whiter teeth that you envy.

You can't have prettier, whiter teeth unless you remove that film.

Mail the coupon. Or ask your druggist for Pepsodent. Don't expect the same results from old time dentifrices. Start beautifying your teeth today.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to **Pepsodent**
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Sec. 124, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Send to
Name.....
Address.....
Only one tube to a family 1712

Trail Through the Berkshires to Be Established This Summer

Increasing Demands of Hikers Results in Action by Association to Connect Vermont Long Trail With the Connecticut Border

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 10 (Special)—Outdoor enthusiasts in Massachusetts are to build this coming summer a hikers' path across the Berkshire Mountains to connect the Long trail of Vermont with the Connecticut line, according to information received by officials of the Green Mountain Club of Vermont from the Berkshire Trail Association.

A portion of the route has already been scouted so that it may be followed readily, it is reported. The purpose of the project is to meet an ever increasing demand from persons who wish to travel through almost uncharted wilderness without the aid of gasoline.

As has been done in Vermont, the Berkshire trail, which will be in the nature of an extension of the Long trail, will follow the highest, wildest, and most scenically beautiful routes. Lean-tos or cabins within easy walking distance of each other are to be erected.

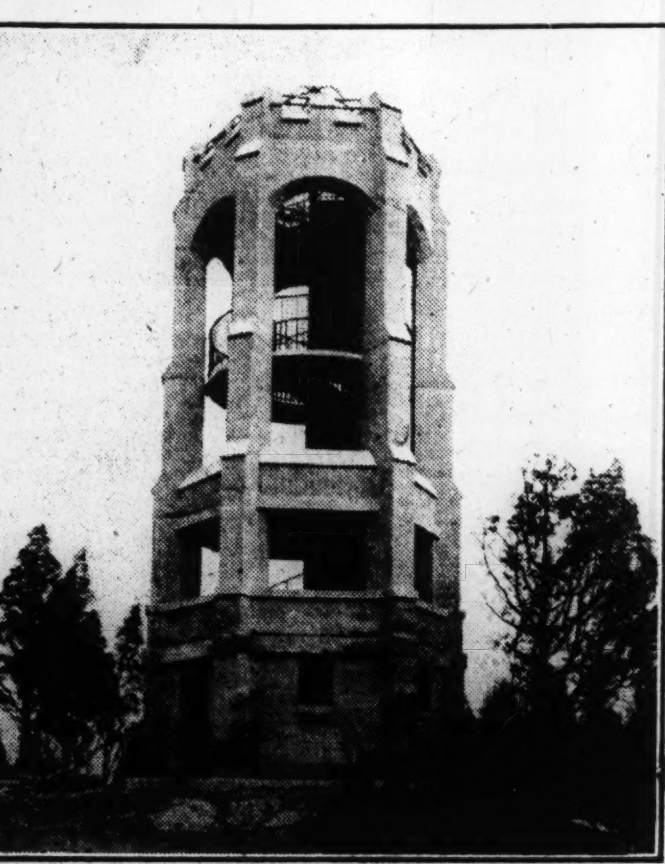
The Bay State trail will take in Mount Greylock and Mount Everett, two of the leading mountains in Massachusetts. The total length of the pathway from the Vermont to the Connecticut border will be about 70 miles. It is the belief of some of the officers of the Green Mountain club that the existence of this trail to the south will bring an even larger number of mountain climbers into this State than now enter it.

A recent census shows that there are 758 trails in New England totaling 2341 miles. These are maintained by 49 different agencies in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. They include bridle paths, graded paths, blazed and cleared trails and "spotted" trails. Along these routes which furnish means for even the novice to penetrate the dense forests there are maintained 40 free camps and 10 huts with caretakers.

Vermont ranks third in New England with 61 trails of 434 miles in length. New Hampshire tops the list with 22 agencies handling 400 trails with a mileage of 1220. Maine is second with 224 trails of 604 miles in length. Massachusetts has 74 trails of 173 miles in length, maintained by 12 agencies, while Connecticut has two trails covering 19 miles.

The New England Trail Conference, in which the Green Mountain Club has a representation, aims to develop more fully the walking possibilities of New England. It has in preparation a key map of the principal walking regions already developed.

Bear Hill Tower in Middlesex Fells



TRADE WAGE SCALES UNDER NEGOTIATION

Increases Asked, But Employers Support Present Rates

New wage agreements in the building industry will be signed on or before April 1, according to E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades' Council, who bases his statement on reports concerning negotiations going on between the various groups of workers and the employers. These new agreements will apply in cases where existing contracts expire, he said. The wage levels will not be definitely known until the council meets Friday night and receives reports officially.

Nearly all the building trade unions have asked for an increase to \$1.25 an hour. Some crafts such as plasterers and the layers who are now receiving \$1.25 an hour are asking \$1.50. It is said, however, that the employers have decided to present and stand by the following scale of wages:

Bricklayers	\$1.25
Plasterers	1.25
The layers	1.25
Carpenters	1.10
Cement finishers	1.10
Electricians	1.10
Plumbers	1.10
Painters	1.10
Roofers	1.10
Sheet metal workers	1.10
Holding engineers	1.10
Iron workers	1.10
Stone masons	1.10
Structural steel	1.10
Common labor	.75
Skilled labor	.60

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A Collar that really fits you is a valuable asset to your comfort. The curve in Kent's self-adjusting collars allows them to fit snugly over the collarbone.

You will have no trouble to adjust your collar as there is ample room for the tie to slip easily.
11d. each, 10/6d. per doz.
Stocked in 1/4 sizes

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MONTEITH, HAMILTON & MONTEITH, LTD.
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Specially Selected California Canned Fruits
Packed by Schuckl & Co., Inc., San Francisco
Obtainable in all good stores throughout the British Isles
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Pleasure Drive in the Middlesex Fells Reservation



NEW CEMENT ROAD FOR 'SHORE ROUTE'

Rhode Island to Abandon Nine-Mile Stretch

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (Special)—The last stretch of antiquated macadam road in the "shore route" between Boston and New York is to be abandoned. This is the nine-mile stretch between Allenton and Wakefield, known as the Tower Hill road, replete with sharp curves and steep grades, which is to be abandoned with the building of a 7.7-mile section of cement concrete. This will practically eliminate grades and will run in as near as possible a line to connect two modern stretches of cement road.

The state Board of Public Roads has announced that arrangements for federal aid have been completed with the approval of the survey made by its engineers. The road will cost approximately \$400,000. The contract will be let this spring.

The new route passes through Great Swamp, an Indian battle ground of historic significance. Allenton became conspicuous last year from the fact that Henry Ford purchased there two ancient houses which he had taken down and moved to Sudbury, Mass.

GLEE CLUB LEADER NAMED
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—James Wayne Cooper of New Britain, Conn., last night was elected leader of Yale's glee club next year. Members of the senior "prom" committee were elected as follows: James F. Burns Jr., Colorado Springs, Colo.; C. S. Gage, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. C. Jones Jr., Evanston, Ill.; J. L. McKee, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. D. Sargent, New Haven, Conn.; Bayward Schieffelin, New York City; H. C. Scott, St. Louis; Robert Stevenson III, Winnetka, Ill.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTS
ORONO, Me., March 10 (Special)—Seven seniors have been elected to the Maine chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. It was announced today. Those chosen are: Lewis B. Clark, Rockland; Ernest E. Haskell, Morrill; Alice Hill, Alberta Pierce and Frances Porter, Orono; Velma Oliver, Dexter; Harold Pressey, Bangor.

CHURCH-UNITY RADIO DEBATE
"What is the most direct path to unity among the churches?" will be the subject of a debate by radio from station WEEI Thursday evening at 7:25 o'clock. John Whitman of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, will answer "Immediate Federation," while Dr. Henry H. Sanderson, editor of the Wayside Pulpit, will reply "The Revival of Religion."

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SHIRTMAKER
ESTABLISHED 1874
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Write for latest patterns and particulars.

HERBERT GREAVES LTD.
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Charles H. Baber
Foot Fitter
Formerly managing director of Baber, Ltd. (Jersey), 200 Oxford Street, has now opened at

304-306 Regent Street, London, W. 1.

Mr. C. H. Baber will be pleased to supervise fitting as before. A number of his old assistants are helping him.

CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

THE BEAUTY OF THE BATHROOM

Mellows' "EMPIRE" Bathroom. A recent installation.

A "MELLOWS' BATHROOM" is an outstanding feature that lifts a house above the commonplace and gives it that touch of distinction which is the test of good taste and refinement. The quality and dependability of Mellows' Sanitary Equipment has secured their specification by a large and increasing number of Architects as a decided preference.

Specifications and estimates on application
Do not fail to inspect our exhibit at the Ideal Home Exhibition
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TAPPING OF SUGAR TREES IS STARTED

Vermont Producers Looking for a Good Run

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 10 (Special)—It is expected that at least the normal number of maple trees will be tapped this year, and that means about 5,000,000 trees, according to the best information available from Vermont's sugar makers. Reports of tapping have already come in from many sections of the State and some of the product is appearing on the market. Those farmers who took advantage of the warm spell two weeks ago report excellent runs.

In the opinion of the maple sugar men, the price paid to the producers by the large buyers will be about the same as last year for the higher grades, but less for the lower. Reports from New York State are to the effect that one of the largest buyers is offering 99 cents, \$1.21, and \$1.43 this year, while the same buyer offered \$1.32, \$1.37 1/2, and \$1.42 a year ago. Because of the strong competition from Canada, some money was lost last year on the cheaper grades.

Canadian shippers landed their goods in New York City for \$1 a gallon and it is understood that they have a surplus on hand at present because of the abnormal run of 1924. The competition from the northern country does not affect the higher grades to any extent.

FOR LADIES' WEAR

Louisa
Children's knitted goods a specialty
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ENGLAND
GOWNS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN FABRICS.

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Design No. 28
Hall 50 ft. x 25 ft.
accommodating 200 persons
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Illustrated Brochure free upon application

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based on analytical and constructive methods which have made clients' products known and wanted throughout the
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Unless Authority Is Given Metropolitan Commission to Acquire Portion of Lawrence Estate in Medford, It May Be Broken Up Into Lots

Unless the Metropolitan District Commission receives authority to purchase a certain portion of the old Lawrence estate in Medford which for years has been open to the public as part of the Middlesex Fells pleasure ground, the tract in all probability will be broken up into house lots or devoted to other purposes which will put an end to public enjoyment of its natural beauties.

So far as the public has been concerned for a number of years the tract has been an accepted part of the Middlesex Fells. But due to the inevitable changes that come to such estates, unless it is now formally purchased by the Commission the trustees will be compelled to divert it to sources from which a suitable revenue can be realized.

The bill for its purchase has been the subject of a hearing before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in the Legislature. No opposition has been heard. On the other hand Mayor Richard B. Coolidge of Medford asked for time to consider the matter from the several angles which necessarily are important to the city of Medford. Medford, of course, is interested peculiarly by its own adjacency to the Fells. If the Commission should take over the tract, to keep as part of the park system, Medford would be deprived of such growth in population, such revenue as might come from it as taxes if the land were devoted to residential uses.

Nevertheless Medford is aware also of the benefit that comes from the nearness to its residents of pleasant groves, of wooded distances of flowers, and birds and space, and there is a question whether the tract's present natural beauty should not be left undisturbed, trusting to the fact that there is much other land, almost as near, still awaiting development and destined sooner or later to come into the market.

The Metropolitan Park district, in the chain of which Middlesex Fells is a link, was constituted in 1893. It gathered together some 38 municipalities, such as Boston, Lynn, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, and Woburn, and 24 towns as well, such as Brookline, Belmont, and others as its nucleus. The formal movement, which promptly led to the consummation that came in the laying out of the various parkways comprising the system, had its origin in an intensive study for a federated metropolis that should include Boston and surrounding towns, made by Sylvester Baxter, Boston journalist and author.

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LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY GEORGE SHAW COOK, C. S. B.

George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Spirit," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Street, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

It is always refreshing to meet with one who has sound judgment, and the ability to solve their daily problems correctly. Their success is due to correct or normal thinking, which naturally leads to right conclusions. It is a mistake to attribute failures to fate or ill-luck, as many are inclined to do. What we all need is instruction in correct thinking.

Christ Jesus set the standard of success by using the intelligence which God gave to him. That divine intelligence enabled him to find money in the fish's mouth, and to establish the most perfect system of healing the world has ever known.

He enabled him to correct the failures of others, by knowing unmistakably their real need. He claimed no intelligence apart from the divine Mind in all that he did, and we have the Scriptural command, "Let to mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Those Christian Scientists who have claimed their divine right to that same Mind, and have expressed it in their daily living, have learned how to live normally and how to make a success of their lives. They have learned by that same correct thinking how to rectify the failures of others, and thus permit them to become normal and successful.

We have gathered here this evening to learn some of the footprints by which we can gain that correct thinking which leads to a normal, healthful existence.

The lecturer of the evening is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago.

Mr. Cook spoke as follows:

Orderly, intelligent, and profitable discussion of any subject must begin at the beginning. According to Christian Science, the beginning of all things is God. Satisfactory and logical conclusions with regard to the teaching and practice of Christian Science can, therefore, be reached only by starting from the premise that God, divine Mind, is the source and origin of all that exists. The first three verses of John's Gospel read: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything that was made." Christian Science, then, is Scriptural, in acknowledging God as the only one and only cause and creator.

Only One Cause

Probably most thinkers would subscribe to the proposition that there is a great First Cause, although some would not be willing to agree with Christian Scientists that all causation is in God, or Spirit. Indeed, the study of material science, human philosophy, and scholastic theology would reveal the fact that in times past well-nigh everything has been regarded as the cause of existence, from dust to Deity. In spite, however, of differing views that previously have been entertained by them, it has been found quite possible for unnumbered thousands of thoughtful people to agree on the subject of causation, when the true nature of God was revealed to them in Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy's Definition of God

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has, on page 557 of her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defined God thus: "The great I Am; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; Intelligence; God is all-knowing and is, therefore, infinite Mind, that which knows, comprehends, and includes all. God is all-seeing, the Spirit that discerns, or perceives all that is real. God is all-acting, the source and Soul of all activity and power. God is all-wise, the one infallible, divine Principle. God is all-loving, the only unvariable, impartial, universal Love. Thus it will be seen that God is infinitely good, the basis of all true goodness. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his dictionary, defines God as a Saxon word meaning good, and points out that this meaning with slight variations obtains in all the Teutonic dialects. This definition agrees with Mrs. Eddy's statement, on page 236 of Science and Health, "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God." So, Christian Scientists think and speak of God as infinite, perfect, changeless good, as being all good and always good.

Cause and Effect Good

A good cause could only be manifested or expressed in a good effect; hence we find in the first chapter of Genesis (first and thirty-first verses) these positive and definite declarations: "In the beginning God created

the heaven and the earth." "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." For the reason that effect must always be like cause, it follows with equal certainty that God being Spirit, His creation must be spiritual. Since God is Mind, infinite consciousness, that which thinks, He must of necessity be reflected by thought. The universe or creation of God is, therefore, a thought-universe consisting of perfect spiritual thoughts or ideas. Thus it will be seen that the universe of God is not material, nor could it have been evolved from a material basis. The universe of God, of Spirit, is the limitless expression of Spirit. It is the infinite revelation of Truth, the eternal activity of divine Mind as thought, or thinking, the sum-total of true, or spiritual ideas.

Universe, Including Man

The spiritual universe comprising all that exists by way of creation must, of necessity, include man—in God's likeness. And man being the exact likeness, the perfect reflection of Mind, or Spirit, must be and is, in his true nature, mental, or spiritual. Thus it will be seen that the real man is not black or white or red or brown. Man is not something which is so many feet tall or so many pounds heavy. "Man," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 475 of Science and Health, "is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physical. This man, the spiritual man, created in God's likeness, is necessary factor in the universe of God, necessary to its completeness and its continuity. Spiritual man, the real man, is, then, eternally in his right place. He is eternally in his right business, expressing consciously and perfectly the divine qualities of health, happiness, harmony, activity, freedom, power, and dominion. This fact insures man's immortality and eternal security."

Mortal Man

Of course, to the material senses man seems to be a human organism with a mind inside of it. It may be said, however, that this "mind," which is supposed to control and direct the actions and functions of the human body, has never been definitely located or satisfactorily explained. Indeed, it may be said that, from the standpoint of material scientific research and experimentation, there is no adequate proof of the existence of an indwelling "soul" or "mind." One of the more recent utterances on this subject was by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, and was to the effect that the human body is an electro-magnetic battery, of which the brain is the positive, and the liver the negative pole. A well-known materialist is quoted by the London Spectator as saying in answer to his own question, "Can the brain think?" "A brain is a creamy substance composed of about two table-spoonsful of dust and a number of ounces of water." One does not find much in these statements to sustain the belief that matter is intelligent. Do they explain the truth revealed in Mrs. Eddy's wonderful "scientific statement of being" on page 468 of Science and Health, the first and last of which reads: "There is no substance in matter; and the second sentence of which contains this illuminating declaration, 'All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All and He fills all.'"

Material Sense

Having thus taken the first step in seeing that matter is non-intelligent, may we not proceed together to the point where we discern that matter is unreal—that it is without real substance, without entity? Nothing testifies to the existence of matter except the material senses, and the testimony of these senses is demonstrably unreliable. Most people are familiar with many instances of the unreliability of sense testimony. Speaking of the senses, Jesus said, "The things which are seen (recognized by the senses) are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." Material things, however substantial they may appear, are destructible and temporal, whereas spiritual ideas alone are truly substantial, because they are indestructible, and eternal. Christian Science teaches that back of or underlying every object in what seems to be a material universe is a true or spiritual idea of divine Mind. That which seems to be the physical sense reality and substantial, is therefore, a fleeting human concept—a mere counterfeit of reality. Of this counterfeit concept of reality, which to human sense seems real, and, at times, beautiful and satisfying, Mrs. Eddy in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 87) says, "In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance'."

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of what I now through you

discern dimly; and knowing this, I

shall be satisfied."

Comparative Illustration

One would not, necessarily, discount the use of figures in working out mathematical problems simply because he has discovered that figures are transient, whereas the numbers which they represent are permanent. Yet every thoughtful person knows that the figure is only a material representation of the number which is itself mental. One may, for example, think of the numbers seven and nine, and he may, if he chooses, represent these numbers on a blackboard by means of figures. These figures may be temporarily useful in working out a problem, yet all mathematical processes are essentially mental. When the figures have been erased, the numbers which they represented continue to exist only as thought. In like manner the human mind may continue indefinitely to objectify, for convenience, its counterfeited concepts of those divine ideas that exist forever in divine Mind, but when all material objects and finite concepts have been destroyed, the spiritual ideas which they simulated will remain forever the thoughts of God, perfect, immortal, indestructible. Mrs. Eddy says, on page 310 of Science and Health, "Thought will finally be understood as being in all form substance, and color, but without material accompaniments."

Pain and Suffering, Mental

Discernment of the unreal nature of matter may come gradually, but even partial recognition of the fact that matter is unreal has been found helpful and powerful to students of Christian Science in their daily business experiences, especially in the overcoming of sickness and sin. In combating sickness it is particularly helpful to know that matter is unreal, because it enables one to see that disease is mental and not material. The knowledge that everything which the senses take cognizance of exists because of thought helps one to see that disease must be of mental origin, and that the treatment of sickness is to apply material remedies. Because sickness, according to Christian Science, originates in thought and exists as a condition of belief, it must be met, and can be met effectively, by dealing in the mentality or consciousness of the one who seems to be its victim. This can be accomplished successfully in no other way than by substituting in the consciousness, the treatment of health for the belief in disease. The idea of perfect and harmonious action for the belief in overaction or inaction. If, as Mrs. Eddy points out, there is no intelligence and no sensation in matter, it is obvious that matter cannot experience sickness or disease, and that if there seems to be a sense of pain and suffering, it must be, in thought and not in the body. Many progressive medical doctors are beginning to recognize the mental origin of disease. They have said, for example, that fear, worry, hatred, and anger will produce sickness, and they admit that many cases of illness are due to the emotions of the mind. The treatment of disease, then, would agree with the physicians at this point but would go beyond them in declaring that all disease has a mental cause. In doing so, however, they do not contend that all disease is the result of conscious fear, nor of willful sin, but that back of every diseased or discordant condition of the material body there is some erroneous condition of thought that can be a permanent cure.

Matter Cannot Think

The human, or material, body, of itself, does not know anything. It does not, therefore, know whether it is hot or cold, sick or well. Take it for the purpose of illustration, in connection with the impulse to sin. How impossible it would be for the hand to reach forth and steal if it were not for the desire to steal, the thought of theft. And Christian Science is convincing its students that not only voluntary action but misallied involuntary action is controlled by thought either directly or indirectly. Realizing, as they do, the absolute control that the human mind exerts over what it terms its body, Christian Scientists also realize the need of making sure that their thoughts are controlled by Truth instead of error, by good instead of evil, by Love instead of hate, by Life instead of the fear of death. And so Christian Scientists are learning how to think their way out of sickness.

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into health—out of the thought-con-

ditions that mean hell into the divine

state of consciousness that is heaven.

Thus they are proving the truth of

Paul's teaching that the body is

transformed by the renewing of the

mind, and are finding themselves

willingly obedient to his admonition,

Let that Mind be in you "which was

also in Christ Jesus."

Only Healer, Divine Mind

Jesus healed all manner of sick-

ness and all manner of disease

among the people of his time. He did

this through the power of God as is

evidenced by his own words: "I can

of mine own self do nothing."

"The Father that dwelleth in me,

he doeth the works." The Master not

only healed the sick, but he raised

the dead. He walked on the water.

He stilled the tempest. He multi-

plied the loaves and fishes. He passed

through closed doors. More than

that, he raised his own body from the dead, and, finally, he ascended completely above the belief in matter and mortal existence. All this Jesus did by reason of his divinely bestowed understanding of the allness, the ever-presence, the instant availability of God, Spirit, Mind. This understanding of God, Spirit, Mind, this power was Christ, or "God with us," and it was this to which Jesus referred when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Jesus shows unmistakably that the works he did were not miraculous, as they are often believed to be, but that they resulted from his understanding of divine Principle and can, at any time, be done by those who have attained the trustworthy knowledge of that Principle. The works of Jesus, then, were not miracles in the sense of being infractions of law, but were in fact divinely natural manifestations of the power and law of God, or Spirit, which he, himself, said he came to fulfill. Works approaching those of Jesus were done by his immediate disciples; also by Paul, and for centuries by the early Christians. The New Testament is full of records of healing through spiritual law, and many marvelous works are recorded in the Old Testament showing that Christ, Truth, was discerned and demonstrated to some extent centuries before the earthly existence of Jesus, the Christ. Every so-called miracle from the translation of Enoch to the ascension of Jesus was a divinely natural manifestation of the power of God, or Spirit, which he, himself, said he came to fulfill. The works of old may be said to have resulted from holy, uplifting faith in the power of God, whereas the works of Jesus, his apostles, and his followers, were the result of a knowledge of divine power, or spiritual law.

Jesus Lived Abundantly

The name of Jesus is often associated with the thought of poverty and limitation, but this is a mistake. Because of this mistake, poverty has been wrongly regarded as a Christian virtue. There is, however, nothing in the record of his life and ministry to justify the belief that his teaching sanctioned greed and poverty. Jesus plainly taught that the accumulation of things merely for the things' sake. He said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," which shows plainly that Jesus did not ignore human needs, but taught that those things which are needed in daily experience will be found through right thinking, through seeking the kingdom, or knowledge of God, first. Jesus had that divine understanding of God as Spirit, or real substance, which must inevitably have expressed itself, in his earthly experience, as a supply of daily needs. The life of Jesus was not a life of self-indulgence or self-ease, but of self-sacrifice and helpful activity. Nevertheless, he always had what he needed when he needed it. When he needed money, he needed it for taxes or tribute it was instantly found in the fish's mouth. When Jesus needed to be on the other side of the lake, he was immediately there. While it is said of him in the Gospels, "He exorcised devils, and the birds of the air have nests; and the Son of man hath not where to lay his head," still it is inconceivable that one who knew and demonstrated as much of Truth

as Jesus, could possibly have been without anything he actually needed.

Must not this passage, therefore, have meant that he had no permanent

place of abode? He did not need a house or an office, because he was

always going about from place to

place, preaching the Gospel and heal-

ing the sick. And as he went about, his needs were always supplied. His

life was one of the utmost simplicity, but it was replete with true sub-

stance. His ministry was one not only of meekness but of might.

Jesus was not a poor man. He was the richest man who ever lived; rich

in knowledge; rich in the understand-

ing of Spirit as true substance; rich

in spiritual ideas. And Mrs. Eddy, realizing the true practical

import of his teaching and example, says, on page 307 of her "Miscellaneous

Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give

you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow; it is enough for today. Love is an ever-present help; and if

you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

Christian Scientists are proving

that "whether they manifest a sense

of limitation and poverty depends

entirely upon the quality of their

thinking, upon whether or not they

are thinking in the Christ-way. For

Jesus, the Christ, said, 'I am come that they might have life, and that

they might have it more abundantly.

To have an abundant sense of life is

to have an abundant sense of sub-

stance, for real Life and true sub-

stance are the same. And that is God, Spirit, the ever-present, all-powerful,

always available, divine Mind, or Love, the only incorruptible, inde-

structible substance, that is the same yesterday, and today, and for ever."

This substance does not vary nor fluctuate. There is as much Love

today as there ever was or ever will be, and it is just as available to man

as it ever was or ever will be, be-

cause of man's God-given ability to reflect Love. And when we reflect,

or express Love, we are not only ex-

pressing the one real substance, but

we are also expressing that one is

to live, for, as Mrs. Eddy has said in one of her poems, "Love alone is

Life" (Poems, p. 7).

The Promised Comforter Comes

It will be recalled by students of

the Gospels that, in the fourteenth

chapter of John, Jesus is recorded as saying, "And I will pray the Father,

and he shall give you another Com-

forter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth;

whom the world cannot receive, be-

cause it seeth him not. For I have said unto you, and ye have not believed.

Years the weary and heavy-laden waited for this Comforter, to come to them.

During the Dark Ages, materialism and scholasticism so obscured the

light of spiritual Truth that it was almost entirely lost sight of. With

the Reformation the clouds began to lift, and after taking many progres-

sive steps towards greater freedom of religious freedom, they opened up

the way for the discovery, by Mary Baker Eddy, that the Comforter promised by

Jesus is indeed present with men today, saying to them again, in the words of the Master, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

That contemporary thought had reached the breadth and vision which enabled it to turn expectantly toward new revelation of Truth, and had discerned the way to the promised Comforter, is indicated by the fact that Nathaniel Hawthorne, wrote, several years before the discovery of Christian Science, that "in heaven's own time, a new truth would be revealed."

Continuing said, "The angel and apostle of the coming revelation must be a woman indeed, but lofty, pure, and beautiful; and wise, moreover, not through dusky grief, but through the medium of joy."

Because of her deeply religious nature, her purity of thought, her

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SHOES

Benjamin Franklin Memoirs Show 3,000,000 Livres Gift From France to Aid America

Reference to French Assistance to Colonies During
Revolutionary War, in Connection With War
Debts, Brings One Large "Gift" to Light

Many intimate details from Benjamin Franklin's own writings concerning France's financial assistance to the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War are contributed to today's much-discussed situation over the payment of the former's World War debts to the United States, and, while indicating that most of the support was in the form of loans, establish one gift from the French king of 3,000,000 livres or \$600,000.

Frequent reference to this gift from the French crown is found in the first of the two volumes of "Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin," which, written by himself, contain, beside the descriptions of striking events in his career, his private and political correspondence. These volumes, published first in 1818 and revised and augmented in 1840, provide one of the most complete compilations of Franklin's intimate manuscripts, his own work being continued by his grandson and others, and include also his philosophical, political and moral letters and essays, and his diplomatic transactions at London and at Versailles.

Letters Touch on Gift
In the current debate over whether all of France's financial aid to this country was repaid this primary material concerning Franklin's activities while Minister to France during that critical period in American Colonial affairs takes on special interest. Numerous letters touch on the gift. Thus, with some doubt having arisen as to the disposition of part of this fund, Franklin addresses a communication from Philadelphia on July 11, 1786, to M. Grand, French banker. It reads in part:

"I enclose you enclosed some letters that have passed the secretary of Congress and me, respecting 3,000,000 of livres, acknowledged to have been received before the treaty of February, 1778, as don gratuit from the King, of which only 2,000,000 were found in the crown's general account. I have been assured that all of the money which came to the King, whether as loan or gift, went through your hands; and as I always looked on the 1,000,000 we had from the farmers general to be distinct from what we had from the crown, I wonder how I came to sign the contract, acknowledging 3,000,000 of gift, when in reality there were only two, exclusive of that from the crown. I have now examined the project of the contract before I signed it. I am surprised that neither of us took notice of the error."

It is possible that the 1,000,000 furnished ostensibly by the farmers, was in fact a gift of the crown in which case, as Mr. Thompson (Charles Thompson, secretary to the first Congress) observes, they owe us for two shipments of tobacco, which they received on account of

it. I must earnestly request you to get this matter explained.

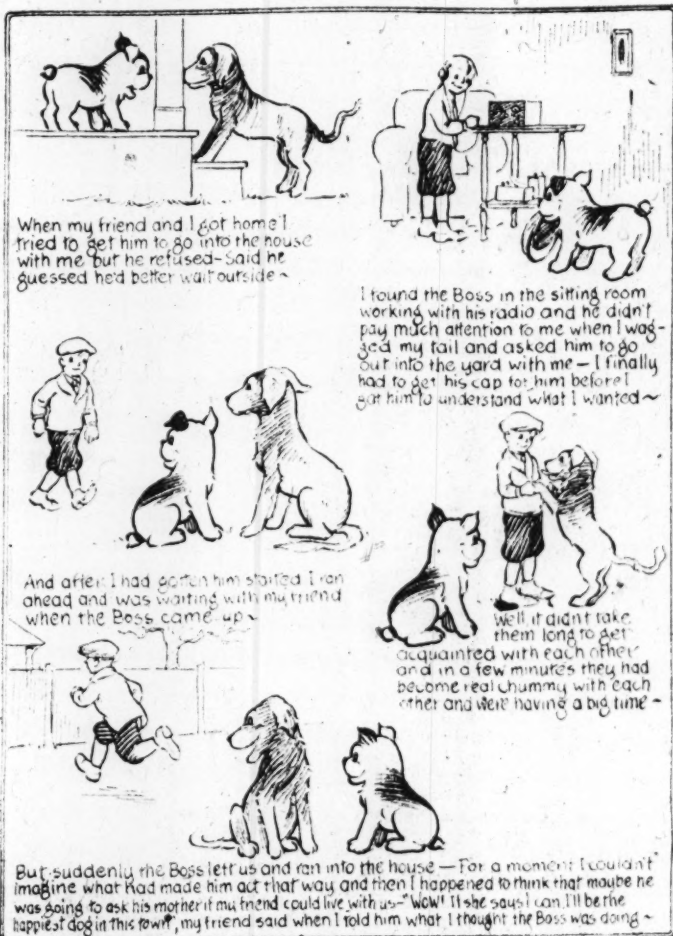
Letter of Explanation
After communicating with M. Durival, who was then chief of the bureau of foreign financial affairs for France, M. Grand supplied Franklin with the following letter of explanation on Sept. 9, 1786:

"The letter you honored me with, covered the copies of three letters which Mr. Thompson wrote to you to obtain an explanation of 1,000,000 which is not found in my accounts. I should have been very much embarrassed in satisfying and proving to him that I had not put that million in my pocket, had I not applied to M. Durival, who as you will see by the answer enclosed, showed there was 1,000,000 paid by the royal treasury on June 16, 1778. This is the very 1,000,000 about which Mr. Thompson inquires, as I have kept an account of the other 2,000,000, which were also furnished by the Royal Treasury, viz., the 1,000,000 in January and April, 1777, the 1,000,000 in July and October of the same year, as well as that furnished by the farmers general in June, 1777.

It is clear, however, that it could not be to M. Grand, nor to the commissioners from Congress; we did not meet in France until the end of December, 1776, or the beginning of January, 1777, and that banker was not charged before with our affairs. By the ministers' reserve in refusing him a copy of the receipt I conjecture it must be money advanced for our use to M. de Beaumarchais (a Frenchman who espoused the cause of financial assistance to the United States) and that is a mystery du cabinet, which perhaps should not be further inquired into, unless necessary to guard against more demands than may be just from that agent; for it may well be supposed, that if the court furnished him with a means of supplying us they may not be willing to furnish authentic proofs of such a transaction, so early in our dispute with Britain.

Although the available correspondence of Franklin apparently does not specify any gifts other than the one mentioned, certain historical documents mention another French contribution. For example, John T. Morse Jr., in dealing with the life of Franklin in his series of "American Statesmen" states that the French

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



When my friend and I got home I tried to get him to go into the house with me but he refused—said he guessed he'd better wait outside.

I found the Boss in the sitting room working with his radio and he didn't pay much attention to me when I wiggled my tail and asked him to go out into the yard with me—I finally had to get his cap for him before he'd turn to understand what I wanted.

And when I had gone home I started on ahead and was coming with my friend when the Boss came with me.

It didn't take them long to get acquainted with each other and in a few minutes they had become real chums, with each other and with having a dog time.

But suddenly the Boss left and ran into the house—for a moment I thought he made what you call a "dog" and then I happened to think that maybe he was going to ask his mother if he could live with us. Well, I think you'll be surprised to find that my friend said when I told him what I thought the Boss was doing.

actly, which were given by the King before the treaty of 1778, and that furnished by the farmers general. Nothing then remains to be known but who received the first million in June 1778. It could not be myself, as I was not charged with the business of Congress until January 1777. I therefore requested of M. Durival a copy of the receipt for the 1,000,000. You have the answer which he returned to me.

Franklin Again Writes
In a subsequent letter to Mr. Thompson on Jan. 27, 1787, after mentioning previous correspondence which they had had on the disposal of the funds of the French gift, Franklin wrote:

"You will see by those letters that the million in question was delivered to somebody on the tenth of June, 1776, but it does not appear to whom."

king as "a signal proof of his friendship" made "a free gift of 6,000,000 livres in addition to the 3,000,000 livres furnished for the interest drafts." This was in February, 1781. There were, of course, numerous loans which Franklin negotiated with the French Government and French bankers.

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Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Group to Circle Stadium

Work Being Rushed on New Free Library and Municipal Art Gallery—20,000,000 Persons Reside Within 150 Miles of Exposition Center

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (Special Correspondence).—A sesquicentennial exposition worthy of the event that is its inspiration is assured by Col. David C. Collier, the director-general who came here from California at the request of Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick. Colonel Collier directed the San Diego exposition and after the Brazilian exposition left a permanent building which will be the center of the group of exposition buildings. With such encouragement recently given by Congress the exposition assumes an international significance.

OSLO TO SEEK NORSE
RELICS IN BRITAIN
Norwegian Archaeologists Plan Search of Museums

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence).—A systematic work for the investigation and collection of archaeological relics, folk-lore, and music in the British Isles dating back a thousand years to days when Norwegians conquered and ruled a part of those countries, has been going on for the last two or three years, supported by the State Scientific Research Fund of 1919.

This summer Prof. A. W. Brøgger, head of the Archaeological Museum at the University of Oslo, with some assistant Norwegian archaeologists, expects to visit Great Britain and Ireland in order to carry out this research. With this end in view he has already got in touch with British and

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Kippered White Fish, 45c per lb.
"Bristol" White Fish, 45c per lb.
Finnan Haddock 50c per lb.
Nova Scotia Haddock 18c each
Holland Herring 10c each
\$1.10 per dozen

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SEAGULLS FLY INLAND

CLOVERDALE, B. C., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—Residents of this district are wondering whether seagulls which have frequented the inland meadows and fresh water lakes in large numbers for some time past, will remain and become land birds in course of time. The birds appear to be feeding on worms and insects and have not returned to the sea to fish.

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Your breakfast now the cook prepares. 'Twill soon be on the table. So out of bed, and down the stairs. As quickly as you're able.

William Henry knew this just as well as everybody else, and yet he was often late to breakfast. Sometimes when he got to breakfast, the way he had brushed his hair revealed plainly that he had not given as much time to brushing his hair as everybody knows should be given when you get up in the morning. Sometimes this was true also of the way William Henry had put on his clothes.

Now when his mother and father asked William Henry how this happened, William Henry explained it by saying that he didn't wake up at just the same time every morning. He woke up, he said, at about the same time, but that was different from just the same time, because sometimes it was a little later than other times and then he had to hurry. And then one morning, about the same time was so much later than just the same time that when William Henry came down to breakfast anybody could see that it was doubtful if he had brushed his hair at all.

When William Henry's father came home that night from business he brought a little box in his pocket. "I've got you a present, William Henry," said his father.

William Henry opened the box, and he was quite surprised. "What a nice little clock!" said William Henry. "But we've got a clock right in the hall."

"This will be your own little clock," said his father. "So that you can get up every morning at just the same time instead of about the same time."

"I don't see how I'm going to know what time it is before I wake up," said William Henry.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Printed Silks Fifty-Six Inches Wide

Special Correspondence
NEW YORK
 Printed silks in which the variations of the printed pattern form the only trimming of the dress promise to be popular this summer.

Printed cotton frocks have been offered by a few shops for two summers, and have been worn during the last two winter seasons at the southern resorts. Last spring, the American market received from Paris a few frocks of printed silk, but they were offered tentatively, and with no assurance that the style would please.

They did please, however, and printed silks, chifons, and crepes were introduced finally as a standard of style. At first they found, in the United States, a timid public, but American manufacturers knew their patrons and soon began to bring out the type of design best calculated to find purchasers.

Easily Cut by the Amateur
 The sketch shows a pattern that has proved one of the most popular, and it shows also the simplicity with which such a frock can be made. The pattern is known as a border design, and is printed on silk that is 56 inches wide, so that one border may form the hem of the skirt, and the other border may form the neck line and the decoration down the sleeves, on the outside of the arms.

This wide silk appeals to the amateur dressmaker, for it needs merely to be hung from the shoulders and caught at the hips with a bit of shirring or a few gathers. It is especially easy to make up in short-sleeved frocks, for in that case one needs to buy only a length of silk a few inches longer than one's largest measurement. Six inches more than the measurement around the hips will make the dress.

This is cut in two pieces, the two are sewed together to make seams on the outside of the upper arms; the material is shaped under the arms and the wide seams sewed up. There is a wide plain strip outside of the heavily printed border that forms the bottom of the frock, so that the hem may be adjusted to the wearer's height. A blouse effect is secured by gathering the excess fabric at the hips, and presto! one has a new costume.

Directions for Making

The frock sketched requires two lengths of material long enough to reach from one wrist to the other when the arms are extended, and this amount of material allows for a full skirt, with the heavily printed pattern running around it. It is almost as simply made as the short sleeved frock, for the only difference is that the sleeves must be caught in cuffs at the wrists and bound with narrow bands.

No trimming at all is used with these printed silks. If a scarf is worn, it matches either the background of the silk or one of the predominant colors, and it should be without pattern.

Other printed silks are sold in two lengths and are printed so that the pattern is heavier at one end of each strip than at the other. These are more pliant when it comes to making up the dress, for there is no border to be used at the neck line.

Either of these dress patterns may be made with a belt, and there is usually enough of the plain material at the borders to cut a belt matching in material and in the background of the color of the silk. Afternoon and evening costumes for the coming season are shown about equally divided between the straight-line silhouette and the belted frock, so that one may choose the style best adapted to one's figure.

Color Combinations

It is not by any means necessary to make or have made to order frocks of this border silk, for the shops are showing them that always gives an advance idea of what the summer styles will be. These ready-made frocks display many variations of the printed pattern. Reds and browns are the ever-present colors, and there seems to be a craze for reds in all possible shades, not the least important of which is the Chinese-lacquer red of the last two seasons. Copper-red, tomato-red and cyclamen-pink are the favorites. The designs range from those of geometric type to elaborate floral arrangements, and they are all striking. Combinations of sky-blue, ocean-green, mauve, pinks, yellows, and rather neutral grounds of corn color, tan, and white are shown in quaint floral designs, delicately-traced arabesques, and the kind of block decoration represented in the sketch. There is a design for every taste, and for the woman who prefers solid tones, plain surfaces in one or two colors can be had in the same quality of silk, chiffon and crepe.

A novelty that is interesting shows

the length of silk printed half in one color and half in a contrasting color, with the pattern of the one side carried over in the background color of the other. These are wide materials, arranged so that the blouse part of

a gown may be—say—tan with a blue design, and the skirt part blue with a tan design.

Printed silks have never been more attractive than they are this season.

Plaids we have both in vivid colorings and in such subtle tones that it takes close inspection to discover that the material is not a changeable silk.



This Dress is Made of a Printed Silk, 56 inches Wide. Silks Woven on Such Broad Looms are a Great Help to the Amateur Dressmaker. Who Has Merely to Buy Six Inches More of Material Than the Measurement of Her Body at its Greatest Span and to Make Up the Fabric, Which Has a Border Pattern, With One Selvage for the Neck and the Other for the Hem Line.

Sport Togger Seen in New York

Special Correspondence
NEW YORK
 For the well-dressed woman who considers sports clothes an important factor in her wardrobe are shown smart two-piece frocks fashioned of the softest kasha in its natural color.

This Chanel sports costume features a separate skirt having an inverted front pleat and matching blouse on tailored lines, with buttoned neck opening.

A similar model is shown fashioning a crepe-de-chine skirt and jersey blouse having collar, cuffs and buttoned front piece of the crepe. These frocks are most attractive when seen in delicate shades of flesh or the smart pastel shades that are so much in vogue at the present time in the south. Smart tailored felt hats of matching color are most alluring when worn with these costumes. The matching of frock and hat is quite an important feature of the spring and summer outfit and well worth considering.

In striking contrast to the two-piece dress is seen the one-piece flannel frock featuring a series of inverted pleats across the skirt front, a tailored neck opening, held together by two link buttons and the model confined at the hips by a fairly wide subtle belt of a contrasting color. Paris decrees that belts should be worn low.

Subtle sports jackets with knitted backs, large patch pockets and turned-up knitted collar are most attractive for golfing or hiking when worn with a kasha skirt of the same color. These jackets are shown in green, brown, gray and new shades of rose or rust.

V-neck woolen sweaters are worn with tailored flannel skirts matching in color. White is holding its own this year and will be much in demand.

Velvet jackets in black or green are very smart when worn over a

simple two-piece sports dress of crepe de chine and jersey or crepe de chine and balbriggan, balbriggan being one of the season's much-used fabrics.

A sports wardrobe is never complete without some sort of a top coat fashioned of English tweed, cheviot or homespun. The Prince of Wales model fulfills all the requirements necessary for a coat of this type. It is on strictly tailored lines, having a double-breasted front, inverted pleat back, which is held in place by a belt and a mannish velvet collar. This model is the essence of all that is chic, youthful and refined.

There is much to be said about coats, as the styles and materials are varied and numerous. There are coats of light-colored kasha, flannel and velvet as well as coats of somber tones featuring raglan or epaulet shoulder effects and the smart circular flare. Coats of kasha are shown in even the most tailored models and are smart expressions of the new spring silhouettes.

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A Country Girl's Profession

IN THE summer of 1924 the writer, with a party of friends, touring through several of the midwest states, had occasion one night to seek lodgings in a country home. They found shelter, food and cordial hospitality in a lovely old farmhouse to which their attention was drawn by a painted sign, "Tourists' Lodgings." The following morning, refreshed by the sweet air and the quiet peacefulness of the country night, the travelers arose early intending to be away at once, but activities about the place drew their interest and they found themselves lingering.

A young woman, slender, bright-eyed, in a pretty pink tub frock and white apron, greeted them as they came forth from their respective rooms and informed them that they were to breakfast in the Rambler Rose Tearoom. This they found to be a delightful spot several paces back of the house across a closely-cropped lawn of softest green. It was a rustic sort of building, built in the shape of a peaked roof, and the floor space must have measured 24 feet across. The entire room from floor to roof was open to the air, screened-in and provided with sections of bamboo porch shades. Rambler roses were set near by at intervals of eight feet and the rich green climbers had grown high up on the roof, the wide spreading runners heavy with clusters of vivid bloom, glorifying the entire building.

Here they were served in dainty fashion, on rustic tables covered with white linen, with a breakfast of strawberries fresh from the vines, eggs, toast and honey. Reluctant to finish the last delicious bite, they sat chatting happily when another girl, four or five years younger than their tearoom hostess, clad in khaki knickers and blouse, and wearing a huge flat-bottomed basket swung from one arm and she carried a pair of garden shears.

Gooseberry Traffic

"Won't you come to see my herb garden?" she invited, and the guests were up and away with her without any preliminaries. She told them about the story of her profession, and the writer is repeating it as nearly as memory permits in the simple straightforward language used by the young girl.

"Father and the gooseberry patch deserved all the credit to start with," she began. "It was June, and there were rows and rows of vigorous green bushes, their branches pulled low to the ground with the weight of the firm, shiny fruit. And there were we—Jane, Edith, and myself (my name's Judith)—brimming over with the joy of life and, as father put it, 'needing an adequate outlet for surplus steam.' So we started a 'gooseberry traffic' and made us a company of four. Father is like that. He loves to take us into his schemes as equal partners. Well, as time went along, he expanded the firm, shirring fruit. And there we were—Jane, Edith, and myself (my name's Judith)—brimming over with the joy of life and, as father put it, 'needing an adequate outlet for surplus steam.' So we started a 'gooseberry traffic' and made us a company of four. Father is like that. He loves to take us into his schemes as equal partners. Well, as time went along, he expanded the firm, shirring fruit. 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A Steep Climb for Precious Metal—How a People Recovered from the War



A budding journalist is selected as the senior who has done most for Yale. F. D. Ashburn, chairman of the Yale Daily News and varsity pitcher, is also winner of a Rhodes scholarship.

Wide World Photos



High in the Andes, many days by trail from civilization, are the famous Potosi silver mines of Peru, which have yielded nearly \$5,000,000,000. Our view shows a mule train used in carrying ore to a smelter in the valley.

P. & A. Photos

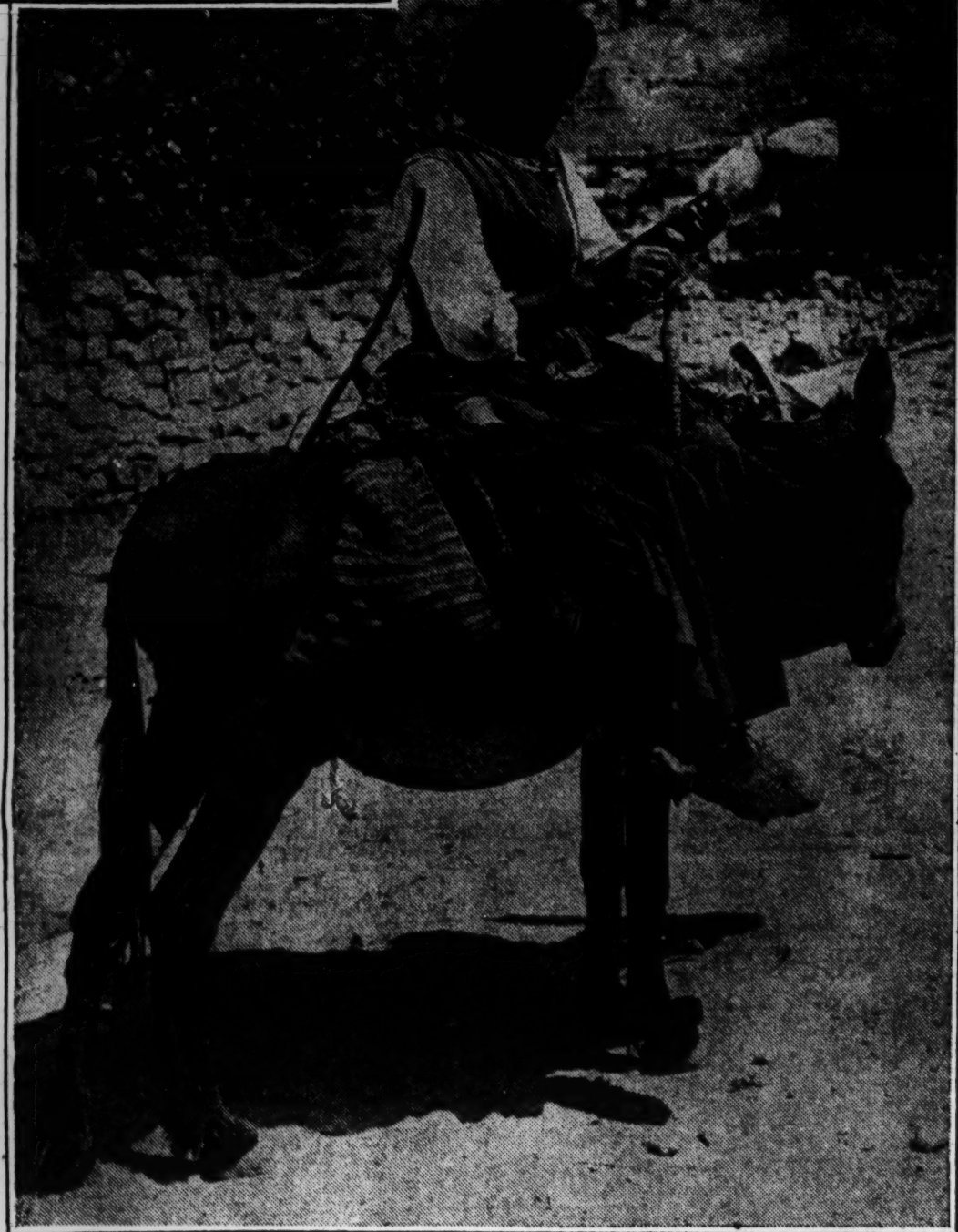


The comparative peace in China now is responsible doubtlessly for these four additional smiles to Peking's total. The old capital is the Northern Government's headquarters.



The kind of competition American collies must expect if they enter England's shows. L. H. Hayter's "Lady of Athelney" is the winner of five "firsts" at the Bristol Dog Show.

Underwood & Underwood



Spinning as she rides home from the fields, this woman of Dalmatia (a province of Yugoslavia) typifies the self-reliance and industry which have been responsible for this people's rapid recovery from the World War. Most of the population is composed of farm folk who produce most of the things they consume.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



Fashion dictators will agree that the Swiss lassie with her load of hay will be able to combine style and utility when the magnificent chapeaux of the nineties return.

By Wm. H. Tolman

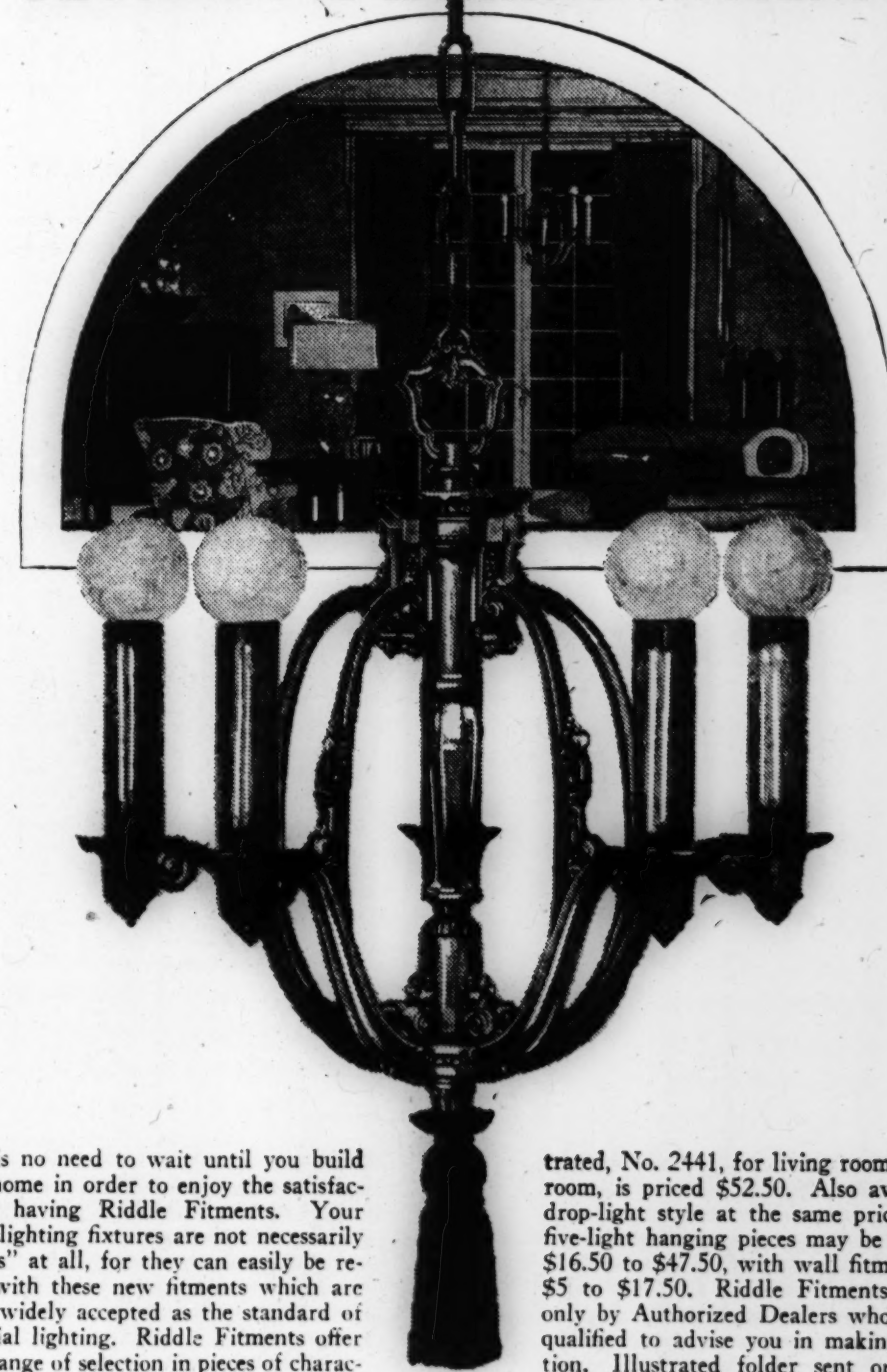


Thatched roofs add quaint beauty to old English farmhouses and village dwellings—in fact, this architectural tradition manages to hold its own through the ages, despite unusual constructional progress. Slate quarries may produce roofing at comparatively small cost, but the cottage, thatched in primitive fashion with that which is nearest at hand, shows no signs of disappearing from the landscape. The photograph shown above carries us into a rural district to witness the interesting operation of rethatching.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, New York

Riddle

DECORATIVE LIGHTING FITMENTS



There is no need to wait until you build a new home in order to enjoy the satisfaction of having Riddle Fixtures. Your present lighting fixtures are not necessarily "fixtured" at all, for they can easily be replaced with these new fixtures which are now so widely accepted as the standard of residential lighting. Riddle Fixtures offer a wide range of selection in pieces of characteristic and individual design and decoration. The five-light candle fitment illus-

trated, No. 2441, for living room or dining room, is priced \$52.50. Also available in drop-light style at the same price. Other five-light hanging pieces may be had from \$16.50 to \$47.50, with wall fixtures from \$5 to \$17.50. Riddle Fixtures are sold only by Authorized Dealers who are well qualified to advise you in making a selection. Illustrated folder sent on request. Prices of Riddle Fixtures do not include Mazda lamps.

THE EDWARD N. RIDDLE COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

Barrymore's Hamlet in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Feb. 24

A SHORT description of the first night of Mr. John Barrymore's "Hamlet" at the Haymarket has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor; but a few personal impressions of that interesting performance may perhaps be acceptable.

Cladius..... Malcolm Keen
Polonius..... John Barrymore
Gertrude..... Herbert Waring
Ophelia..... George Helph
Laertes..... Ian Fleming
Rosencrantz..... Jean Brandon-Thomas
Guildenstern..... Michael Hogan
Osric..... Frederick Cooper
A priest..... Harding Stanger
Francisco..... Roy Travers
Marcellus..... John Michael
Volundus..... Pauline
Player King..... E. Harcourt Williams
Player Queen..... Arnold Bowen
First grave digger..... Ben Field
Second grave digger.....

Mr. Barrymore's Hamlet was arresting from the first instant that the curtain, rising upon the palace scene, revealed, moodily brooding in his chair, a prince with a lofty, thoughtful brow, a striking, beautiful, and somewhat ascetic face; and—as we saw directly he rose—a figure graceful in pose, and lithe and easy in movement. Voice and delivery, too, were pleasing, princely, authoritative. Without organ notes, or much compelling sweetness of tone—neither sweetness nor warmth were prominent qualities of this interpretation, as they were of Forbes-Robertson's. Mr. Barrymore held his audience by personal grace and charm, by faultless elocution, and by a distinctive clarity of utterance, unclouded by any other Hamlet within my recollection.

Deficient in sense of poetry, and of beauty, with little visionary sweep of imagination, without ecstasy, and without much power of cumulative effect, he seemed to obtain his results, not as most actors do, by instinctive feeling, so much as by sheer intellectuality, by a sequence of logical processes, through which the prince argued himself at last into his brief, though fiery, outburst of emotion, leading up to action. As if reflecting the essentially rationalistic age we live in, Mr. Barrymore's rendering in certain passages had a curious twist toward modernity, whereas in others, especially the play-scene—quite one of the best—the actor deliberately adopted a more primitive, archaic style, Elizabethan

In quality, and wholly effective in result. Admirable was the support afforded him by his company. Miss Constance Collier both looked and played more like the Queen Gertrude, whom Shakespeare drew, than any other actress that I remember in the part, and Mr. Malcolm Keen made of the King the plausible, treacherous, villainous villain that the text shows him to be.

Best of all the secondaries, however, was that delightful actress, Miss Fay Compton, who imparted to her Ophelia a wistful grace and a delicate charm that will cause her performance to linger fragrantly in the memory of those who saw it.



Photograph by White Studio, New York
IN THE ACTORS' THEATER PRODUCTION OF "THE WILD DUCK"
Blanche Yurka and Pearl Sinden in Ibsen play at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York City.

London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN
57—Noel Coward

THIS boy—how delightful it is to say "boy," when in his twenties he has outreached the goal of countless men—this boy is a genius. What genius is, would be difficult to define. It is like that other word, "genius," which is used to describe a person who has a certain power that sways the multitude. And Noel Coward has it. He is an actor born; he is a playwright born; he is a humorist born.

I think he could act any given young character on a mere outline; he would coin words and phrases, as an improviser does, and throw them on the spot; he can, as it were, shake plays from his sleeves, none of them betray labor, he seems to absorb the world as it revolves around him—whether it be in comedy or in sadness; lastly he has the gift of humor, and he turns little occurrences of life into the funny mirror of irony and satire; if needed—he turns out to it a lyric, a song, a theme that haunts the ear.

To him it is all the same whether he disports himself gaily, in revue, or whether he probes the tragedy of existence in such a dramatic study as the boy in "The Vortex," until the heart cry of his mother, "flossam, flossam like himself, lifted him from the slough, in hope of a brighter future. That wonderful mother, who in her veracity, her fortitude, her sudden awakening to love and all that makes life worth living, placed Lillian Braithwaite on the pedestal of greatness.

Young as he is, Noel Coward has already established a record. His comedy, "The Happy Family," presented during a theatrical "slump," and temporarily short-lived, was as humorously conceived, as his "Vortex," that sad but truthful focus on society after the turmoil that shook the whole world. The Continent has not been slow to recognize the new force in Noel Coward's earlier play. "The Happy Family" is now wide demand in Europe.

It is Noel Coward, as the actor, who to me is ever a stranger manifestation than as the playwright. What depth of observation, of feeling, of alertness to human suffering and decline, there germinates in that youthful intelligence.

The final note of redemption sounded like harp in the air, in the cleansing of their record, between mother and son, both equally matched both wringing our heart-strings, we felt the touch of the artist, in the actor as he is in the playwright. A ray of light penetrated the fog of shade. The drab was broken by the dawn of atonement.

"The Miracle of the Wolves" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 24—London is seeing "The Miracle of the Wolves," a French film, produced by the "Société des Roman Historiques Films."

It tells the story of Louis XI—the Fox—and his wars with the feudal lords led by Charles—the Leopard—of Burgundy. It is not an exceptionally good film, but it is good enough to be seen, and was good enough for the opening of London's latest picture palace, the Capitol.

Like most French films, it contains at least one actor whose work—with its rare intelligence and exquisite technique—reminds us of the high tradition of acting that the Comédie Française has bred. In this case the reminder is made by M. Charles Dullin, in the part of Louis.

Also, as in French films, the photography is uneven. For the most part it lacks luster, and then suddenly one sees a fountain with its water playing—bright as water itself; and once one sees a dot at the edge of a great plain, and the dot moves, widens, breaks, spreads, moves more—until an army itself appears. Most excellently done this. The city of Carcassonne that this army approaches—that lovely gentle old town where so many Americans on leave found a week of peace during the war—is fully photographed, and this too is excellent.

But the best thing in the picture, and a thing alone worth seeing, is the staging, in authentic medieval manner of the old mystery—"The Play of Adam." If it has been cut at all in this English version (as one suspects it has) more's the pity; it should really be cut out entirely and shown as a picture all to itself.

As a whole, however, the film falls to pieces from lack of dramatic direction. It demands more accent, important moments are lost. Only in reading the synopsis does one learn that a loyal follower pointed his lady's pursuers the wrong direction; or that the miracle of the friendly wolves came in answer to a despairing moment of prayer.

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many memories long after other Ophelias are forgotten. In the mad scene she did, indeed, in Laertes' phrase, turn all "to favour and to prettiness." Not the least touching, and perhaps the most clever part of her work—technically considered—was the ease and dexterity with which she effected her last difficult exit, up the long staircase at the back of the stage.

That veteran actor, Mr. Herbert Waring, made a thoroughly sound and almost dignified Polonius rightly avoiding the too common mistake of being consciously absurd; and even hinting at reasons why the King had appointed him to an exalted position in the state, instead of assigning him to "a farm and carter's." Altogether this was an evening to be remembered and recalled.

P. A.

Miss Thomas' Recital: The Friends of Music

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 8—Miss Edna Thomas presented her program of plantation songs at the Booth Theater this evening.

She brought a greater technical finish and a more highly individualized force of characterization to her performance than she has in former seasons. Whatever other interpreters may do with certain of the familiar Negro spirituals which she sings, they cannot put that special dramatic quality into them that is hers both by nature and by study; and it would be quite useless for any body but an artist intimately conversant with the dialect and the manners of the Creole to attempt certain of her quaint French numbers. Miss Thomas possesses the key to a secret which modern composers are trying to unlock; and that is the tone which lies in the border region between song and speech. If her renditions of the cries of the market vendors of Baltimore were studied by the composers, and if a scheme of notation for her "calling" were devised by them, some progress might be made in the systematization and standardization of an elusive type of vocal art.

The Society of the Friends of Music brought out an unfamiliar work by Berlioz at its concert in the Town Hall this afternoon, the Metropolitan Orchestra playing, Mr. Bodanzky conducting, and Mmes. Ryan and Telva singing. It was the overture and duet, "Vous saluez, madame," from "Beatrice et Benedict."

The music shows the great Berlioz submitting to the square-cut formulas of the old opera composers and managing, by dint of forceful instrumentation and masterful construction, to break through them to freedom. On the program was music from Smetana's "Dalibor," also a group of Chinese Songs, by Benjamin Wagenaar, for voice and small instrumental ensemble, in the presentation of which Mme. Ryan took part as vocalist.

The Schubert Choir
in Nineteenth Season
BRANTFORD, Ont., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—The concert recently given by the Schubert Choir, now in its nineteenth season, has established the organization more firmly than ever in the esteem of the people of Brantford as a civic institution. The choir began its career in 1902 as the Brantford Male Chorus, and has since that time, under the leadership of its conductor, Henri K. Jordan, except for his years of active service during the war.

The choir is about 100 strong and its singing is entirely free from the cloudiness or harshness which so often mar the beauty of choral work. The tenors in the recent program took a dozen "A's" in "Lovely Night" with fine full tone, and the sopranos, "B's" in "Rule Britannia," was clear and unforced. The choir's responsiveness to Mr. Jordan's baton bore testimony to the effectiveness of his training. It was a delight to hear the precision of attack, and the knife-like cutting off of fortissimo words or phrases without a single lagging voice to spoil the effect. The balance of the different sections was unusually fine, the homogeneity of voice quality striking.

"Rule Britannia," in Dr. A. S. Vogt's arrangement, served to show the choir's clean-cut enunciation and notably adequate section work. "Let Us Break Their Bonds," from Handel's "Messiah," was noteworthy chiefly for Mr. Jordan's subordination of the organ. "Southern Lullaby," by H. T. Burleigh, was very acceptable, with Miss Marjorie Thompson as soloist. C. V. Stanford's setting of an Elizabethan pastoral in madrigal style was given, but was outshone by the next number, the high spot of the evening, Granville Hanley's "On Himalaya." It called forth such applause that an encore had to be given—"Lovely Night," a York glee for male voices.

Two Elgar numbers, "Lullaby" and "Dance," were accompanied by piano and organ. Bantock's "O, What a Lovely Magic" showed the choir's finesse as well as its power and dramatic effect. Perhaps the hushed choir was a little too long drawn out and the musical tones tended to become a breathy

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Music News and Reviews

Writers Club, Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The third program of one-act plays by The Writers Club had Edna St. Vincent Millay's fantastic "Aria da Capo" for its most important item, and this was capably played by Theodor von Eltz, Mrs. Reginald Denny, Waldemar Young, George K. Arthur and Arthur Rankin, all players or writers in the cinema world. Emile Chautard staged the play.

"The Wonder of the Age," a comedy by Sada Cowan, and staged by her and Doris Lloyd, was played by John Merkl, Howard Fay, Joe M. Cox and Miss Lloyd. Preceding this was another comedy called "The Book," written and staged by William J. Kelly, in which Mr. Kelly was supported by Virginia Pearson, Sheldon Lewis, Rose Burdick and George Siegmann. The opening opus was a slight episode called "The Whistle," by Alice Rostetter, in which Ethel Shannon and Kate Price talked across a tenement air shaft. This was staged by Fritz Tilden.

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"The Flattering Word," by George Kelly, is being acted as a curtain-raiser at the Garrick, New York.

Grace Moore of "The Music Box Revue" will be starred in a musical comedy to be produced in New York by Samuel H. Harris next season. Irving Berlin will write the music. Alfred E. Arons is to produce a new musical comedy, with book by Fred Thompson and William K. Wells, lyrics by Bud G. de Sylva and Ira Gershwin, and music by George Gershwin.

"Katie, the Dancer," a musical comedy, adapted from the German by Frederick Lonsdale and Harry Graham, with music by Jean Gilbert, will be produced in New York next season by Charles Dillingham. It is now running in London.

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whisper. Tachikowsky's eight-part, "How Blest Are They," made an impressive finale, with its soaring "Alleluias" beautifully sung.

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Teirlinck's Playmaking Views

Special Correspondence

YOUNG men with young enthusiasm head the Flemish dramatic movement, and a few among them give promise of counting in the international drama of the near future. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was recently able to interview one of these: Herman Teirlinck, novelist and playwright.

"Dramatic art," Teirlinck declared, "is a fugitive art. As a flower wilts after blossoming, a dramatic performance vanishes with the falling of the curtain. The influence, the impression of the play may last; but its art, the dramatic art, is gone."

"And if the play has literary value as it lasts on in book form?"

"The drama ought to be something besides a branch of literature. A play may have literary and intellectual merit, but its true meaning is communicated to the audience by the stage manager, stage decorator, actor as much as by the playwright. In fact, if a play is too literary, its dramatic rhythm is slowed down. Our classic plays are excellent literature; but they are not intensely dramatic."

"Which sort of play embodies, for you, the real dramatic art, Mr. Teirlinck?"

"The medieval mystery play—and the modern film. Both appeal to the commonest and most elementary feelings in human beings. Both evoke a common experience in the audience, raise the spectators together to heights of emotion, from which they plunge back into individualism and reality as soon as the play is over. Each individual in the audience participates in the drama which develops on the stage."

"A combination of the dramatic rules which we find in the mystery play of the Middle Ages and in the movie play of today—that will be the new dramatic art of Europe."

Herman Teirlinck tried to apply his doctrine of the new drama to three recent plays: "The Retarded Film," "I Serve," and "The Man Without a Body." All action in these plays is more or less severed from the ideas of time and space. Teirlinck simplifies the characters in his plays until they become practically allegorical figures. At times, he has persons come out of the audience to participate in the play, and in other ways seeks to establish intimate contact between the stage and the spectators. The result is: a colorful drama which stirs the entire audience. And yet, the plays of Teirlinck do not quite satisfy. The slightly affected imagery of his plays does not fit in with the requirements of a sturdy community art. He is as yet more the theoretician of a new drama than a powerful new dramatist.

"Saint Joan" in Warsaw
WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The Polish Theater in Warsaw has been successful in its production of Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan." The title rôle was played by Miss Mary Malicka, a gifted actress with much girlish charm and freshness. Her Joan was perhaps occasionally wanting in strength, but she was always delightfully natural and sympathetic and in the trial scene she rose to the height of tragedy. The ironic dialogue between Cauchon, Warwick and Stogumber was magnificently played by Messrs. Justan, Stanislawski and Samorski. The translator, Mr. Sobienowski, acquitted himself well of his difficult task, giving a faithful version of the original.

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KATHA PARKER
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JOLSON'S 50th St. & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30
The STUDENT PRINCE
in HEIDELBERG
Chandler's 46th St. W. of R. Eves. 8:30
The Laugh
Sensation
BELMONT THE 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
IN "MRS. FANTHOM FLYBENT"
CENTURY Thee, 624th P.W. Eves. 8:25
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
44th St. Thee, West of R.W. Eves. 8:30
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America Interpreted by Her Western Poets

MY FRIEND, a historian of American literature, was appealing to me not long ago suggestions regarding some chapters on neglected aspects of our literary chronicle, upon a new version of which he is now engaged.

"Take the whole subject of western verse," he remarked with a perplexed expression. "That is one of the most unorganized of all. We have no anthologies or, in fact, any collections at all except cowboy songs and ballads and some Indian poetry. Certain states are beginning to assemble their local poems, and some day when the material is more fully gathered, we shall need to sift it thoroughly, but as yet the data are too scanty. We do need, however, some comprehensive appraisal of what our western poets have achieved in the interpretation of their great country. And the astonishing thing is that no one has yet attempted such a general view. It's perfectly clear that I must write a chapter on this fascinating and important subject."

"Now the poetry reflecting the natural environment, for example," he went on. "That's a vital aspect of the expression of the people. How have the vast reaches of prairie, the virgin forests, the rivers, and the whole magnitude of the land with all its distinguishing features, impressed those who would give that country a voice? Won't you blaze the trail somewhat for me and open up the field as the pioneers opened up the whole territory?"

For such a quest I needed little encouragement. Accordingly I set out with enthusiasm. And this is a representative vista that I opened for myself and for him.

The early settlers were too absorbed in the struggles of winning a vast continent to pause for much poetic effort. But some of the more sensitive among them did obey the inner urge to give poetic expression to the beautiful and awesome scenes about them; and more recently—with the struggle won—many others have endeavored to embody in abiding forms the manifold impressions of those surroundings. Naturally, it is the more spectacular features which inspire the poets at first. So Lew Saret writes of Mount "Teton":

She walks alone against the dusky sky,
With something of the manner of a queen—
Her gesturing peaks, imperious and high;
Her snowy brow serene.

Under her feet, a tapestry of pine;
Veiling her marble figure, purple haze,
Draped with a scarf of clouds at timber-line,
In a billowy silken maze.

And in the moonlight a spangled necklace shakes
And shimmers silver-blue upon her shoulders—

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Wraiths

When purple on the hill
Struggles the dwarf thistle—
A hand that grips below
Forbids its stem to grow—
From the spear thistle's crown
Shakes loose the thistle-down.

Silver against blue sky
These ghosts of day float by,
Fitful, irregular,
Each one a silk-haired star
Blown by the wind at will
O'er the flower-nodding hill.

Vaguely like butterflies
Flowerwards they fall and rise,
Till by a trampling bush
Caught on their onward rush
And from the wind's aid freed
They settle on their seed.

—A. J. Young, in The Spectator.

A fragile thread of crinkling brooks
And lakes
In the glimmering ice and boulders.

With similar thought Joaquin Miller, "poet of the sundown sea," in a past generation, lifted up his rapt gaze to Mount Shasta and sang:

Familiar to the moon, to top
The universal world, to prop
The hollow heavens up, to vow
Stern constancy with stars, to keep
Eternal watch while eons sleep.

Or it is the limitless prairie with
all its varied pageantry which our
poets celebrate, and Dorothy Stanton
lives up to the very intimate feeling of
"The Prairie":

A world, wide, wide;
Hours, long and slow;
High grass, brown, dead;
Hills, dim and low;

A sky, blue, blue;
A hawk, high, lone;
A blazing sun,
To clouds, unknown;

A bird, small, small,
And timid and gay;
A cactus bloom;
A coyote at play;

A wind, wild, wild;
A tree, dim, far,
On a bluff, red, steep;
Twilight—a star;

A moon, gold, gold;
Silence, deep, deep;
Mistic, mystic,
Night—and sleep

Lew Saret, again, in "Dakotah,"
mirrors the boundless expanse in
these lines:

Vast is the silent far-flung plain.
Shouldering its fields of rippling grain.
Wide are the winds that hurry by,
Out of the stretch of the prairie sky.
And the far horizon seems to be
But a hint of vast infinity.

Can we wonder that Carl Sand-
burg asks with exultant pride,
Have you seen a red sunset drip over
one of my cornfields, the shore
of night stars, the wave lines
of dawn upon a wheat valley?

Even the gaunt, sparse vegetation
of the sandy or rocky land have
found their voice in sympathetic
spokesmen. M. C. Davies, for in-
stance, finds lyric beauty in the
mere catalogue of its profusion.

Sage-brush, sage-brush, violet and
purple,
Gray under the noon sun, and silver
under dew.
Would sudden scent of sage-brush
mean anything to you?

Thimbleberry, salmon-berry, moun-
tain ash and chinquapin.
Hard-hack, blackcap, elderberry blue,
Blackberry, huckleberry, rhododen-
dron, sword-fern,
Woolly, awn-to-be riding
through
The heavy brush around the trail, at
dusk once more!
When all the gold is spilling on the
sky's wide floor!

Indian plum and squaw grass, paint-
brush and mountain-balm,
Dwarf maple, buck brush, once so
commonplace!
Spiral and syringa, chapparral and
hazel,
Maple leaves that tremble, and the
great black trace
Of a fir across the sky, and sudden,
down
Drops the dark upon the trail.

With such prodigal display of
every conceivable variety of nature's
resources before us, pictured, as
Kipling would say, "on a ten-league
canvas," we can respond to Badger
Clark's outburst,

I don't need your art exhibits
When the sunset gives her best,
Painting everlasting glory
On the mountains to the West.
And your opera looks foolish
When the night-bird starts his
tune,
And the desert's silver mounted
By the touches of the moon.

After discovering many poems like
these I was able to understand as
never before the tremendous lift and
energy of soul which inspired the
winners of our inland empire. I
could appreciate Masters' poem,
"Captain Robinson":

May not our dream of the sixties
Flower to a drama of song, a great
Till the smoke of the cabin, the smell
of honey and corn,
And the days of labor, and the even-
ings of neighborly talk,
And nights of peaceful sleep under
friendly stars,
And courage and singing nerves,
And honest hope,
And freedom for men to live as men,
and laughter,
And all sweet things that ripple the
tune of the fiddle,
Become a symphony rich and deep
as the sea!

So I brought back proudly to my
friend the Historian the finds of
which I have given these representa-
tive illustrations.
"This is a revelation," he ex-
claimed, as he leafed over my sheaf
of pages. "Not great poetry—little
perhaps that wins immortality. But
what a vital record of the meaning
of the mighty West is here! What
sincere and fresh and sympathetic
appreciation of the whole back-
ground of nature which has shaped
the human destinies developed in that
scene! Here is a native, independent
poetic voice which is beginning to
learn range and depth of tone. You
have brought me, then, the expres-
sions of that voice indispensable to
the understanding of our national
character, and such a record of
a chapter of inestimable value in
the history of our most characteristic
American literature." P. K.

February—March

Forces astrid in the deepest roots
grow restless beneath the lock of
frost. Bulbs try the door. Febru-
ary's stillness is charged with a
faint anxiety, as if the powers of
light, pressing up from the earth's
center and streaming down from
the stronger sun, had troubled the
buried seeds, who strive to answer
their liberator, so that the guarding
mother must whisper over and over,
"Not yet, not yet!" Only the
thick stars, closer and more com-
panionable than in months of foliage,
burn alert and serene. In February
the Milky Way is revealed divinely
luculent to lonely peoples—herdsmen,
mountaineers, fishermen, trappers—
who are abroad in the starlight hours
of this grave and silent time of year.
It is in the long, frozen nights that
the sky has most red flowers.
February knows the beat of twi-
light wings. Drifting north again
come birds who only pretended to

forsake us—adventurers, not so fond
of safety but that they dare risk
finding how snow hunting and pine
finch have plundered the cones of
the evergreens, while chickadees,
sparrows, and crows are supervising
from established stations all the
more domestic supplies available, a
sparrow often making it possible to
annoy even a duck out of her share
of cracked corn. Ranged along a
brown-drained oak branch in the
waxing light, crows show a lordly
glistening of feathers. (Sun on a
sweeping wing in flight has the
quality of sun on a ripple.) Where
homelocks gather, deep in somber
woods, the great horned owl has
thus soon, perhaps working amid snows
at her task, built a nest wherein
March will find sturdy balls of fluff.
By the time the wren has nested
these winter babies will be solemn
with the wisdom of their famous
race.—Marian Storm, in "Minstrel
Weather."

The Grasshopper

Shuttle of the sunburst grass,
Flier in the dun culm,
Flinging shrilly in the morn,
Shrilly still at eve unorn;
Now to rear, now in the van,
Gayest of the elfin clan:
Though I watch their rustling flight,
I can never guess aright
Where their lodging-places are:
'Mid some daisy's golden star,
Or beneath a roofing leaf,
Or in fringes of a sheaf,
Tenanted as soon as bound!
Loud thy reveille doth sound.
When the earth is laid asleep,
And her dreams are passing deep,
On mid-August afternoons,
And through all the harvest moons,
Nights brimmed up with honeyed
peace,
Thy gainsaying doth not cease.
—Edith M. Thomas.

"Think on these things"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT purification, joy, peace, and
gratitude are to be won through
right thinking is evidenced by
the words of Paul. "Whatever things
are true, whatever things are hon-
est, whatever things are just, what-
soever things are lovely, whatsoever
things are of good report; if there be
any virtue, and if there be any praise,
think on these things." And the
things enumerated by Paul are the
qualities of God. Therefore, to "think
on these things" is to think the
thoughts God gives us, thereby plac-
ing ourselves under His government,
from which harmony must result.
To think always on things that
are true, honest, just, lovely, and
of good report, is to deny the testimony of material
sense. Things which are honest are
honorable, and free from deception.
Therefore, to think honestly is to
refuse to rob ourselves or others
by false thinking or by accepting
falsities. To think on things which
are just is to fulfill the great com-
mandment, "Thou shalt love thy
neighbor as thyself;" for the word
"justice" means equitableness and
fairness to everyone. In speaking of
purity, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures" (p. 337), "In proportion to his
purity is man perfect." So, the one
who is thinking pure thoughts is
climbing the very heights of perfec-
tion. That which is lovely is like
divine Love; and the beloved disciple
said, "God is love." To think on
things which are lovely, then, is
incontestably to think Godlike
thoughts. Paul's final injunction is
to think on the things of good report.
This is a direct rebuke to accepting
as real, to voicing or passing on,
error of any description. According
to this command, the only report one
is permitted to accept or give out to
others is that which is the truth
about God and man. Then let us ex-
amine ourselves to see if we are con-
fining our thinking to the reports of
truth—not error.

Paul then tells us that "if there
be any virtue, and if there be any
praise," we should "think on these
things." That is, if there be any de-
sire for that which is good, any desire
to become spiritually-minded and to
serve God, and if there be any grati-
tude and praise to God for His good-
ness to His children and for His won-
derful promises, we are to think on
the things which will enable us to
feel and express this gratitude and
thereby claim these promises. How

clearly these words of Paul unfold to
us and show us the necessity of obedi-
ence to right thinking, in order to
win goodness, gratitude, and the ful-
fillment of the promises of God!
Christian Science presents to this
age the new-old message of right
thinking. On page 62 of "Miscel-
laneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says:
"Holding the right idea of man in my
mind, I can improve my own, and
other people's individuality, health,
and morals; whereas, the opposite
image of man, a sinner, kept con-
stantly in mind, can no more improve
health or morals, than holding in
thought the form of a bo-constructor
can aid an artist in painting a land-
scape." One's thinking truly results
in health, happiness, and prosperity,
or in discord and lack.

If we have been maligned and per-
secuted, unjustly treated, or even de-
prived of that which seems to be
rightfully ours, we must refuse to
contemplate the false evidence or
dwell on material sense testimony.
To allow thought to dwell on such
error is to magnify error in our own
consciousness. We must turn resolu-
tely away from the unreal, and med-
itate or think only on that which is
real. This sort of thinking is con-
structive, and is the only way in
which we can free our own thought
from error, or help to heal the one
through which it has seemed to come.

We often hear the statement made
by one who is striving to live aright
and to keep his thinking pure: I can-
not see why so many trials come to
me, when I am trying so hard to do
the right thing. Let us not be dis-
turbed, for it is merely examination
day—a testing time! The rules studied
and learned by the child in school
would be of no practical use to him
if he never had occasion to apply
them. So it is with us. When a try-
ing situation presents itself, it is an
opportunity to apply the truth we
have been learning. In speaking of
his afflictions Job said, "When he
hath tried me, I shall come forth as
gold." This same thought is beauti-
fully expressed in the words of a
much loved hymn:

"When through fiery trials thy path-
way shall lie,
My grace, all sufficient, shall be thy
supply;
The flame shall not hurt thee; I only
thy dress to consume, and thy gold
to refine."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Spanish.)

Saving the City

Neither grudging them their honour
nor greedy for their sake,
All power that sufficeth to the People
shall I give;
The powerful and wealthy known for
riches far and wide,
Them I swore from grievous outrage
and injury to save;
Thus overbearing, my shield was thrown,
And neither did I suffer to call vic-
tory their own.

For she long time was slave, but now
she is free;
And that deliverance she owes to me,
Who swept the countless mortgage
stones away;
And many countrymen, sold in that
day,
To slavery, I led rejoicing back
To godbuilt Athens, exiles some from
lack
Of Justice, others reaping their just
due
From harsh Necessity, good men and
true,
Who almost had forgotten how to
speak
Their native tongue; and all enslaved
and weak
In Athens trembling at their mas-
ters' frown,
These I set free; and then I wrought
the crown
Of all my work. I wrote just laws
and clear,
Equal for harsh and good, that all
might hear
And find the path of Justice straight
and plain.

So, by the power of Law, I forged
a chain
Which bound together Force and
Righteousness.
—Solon, Sixth Century, B. C.

The Popular Writer

It is at popularity that these
writers aim. The terms upon which
it may be obtained by any one of
them were indicated by Lamb:
"He must not think or feel too
deeply. If he has had the fortune to
be in the midst of the most mas-
sive objects of creation, he must
not have given away his heart to
them; or if he have, he must conceal
his love, or not carry his expressions
of it beyond that point of rapture,
which the occasional tourist thinks
it not overstepping decorum to be-
tray."

He must, if we may venture to add
to Lamb, envisage his reader as an
"average man." He must be careful
how he evinces the position of any
knowledge which the "average man"
would not be likely to have picked
up. He must let fall no word which
would disturb the smug, conven-
tional assumptions upon which the
"average man" bases his religion, his
politics, and his social life. . . . It
would be bad manners, of course, for
the writer of a column or the author
of a book to suggest he had anything
to teach the "average man," or was
likely to elevate or refine the feel-
ings of the "average man" in any
way. To assume such superiority is
simply not done. Shakespeare never
assumed superiority, nor ever ap-
peared to condescend.

The popular writer must know
nothing, not in Socratic irony, but in
pitiable humility. He may indeed
state his personal opinion or his per-
sonal predilection, but only on the
understanding that his opinion
or his predilection is of no more
value than any other man's. He must
constantly proclaim himself to be

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Stacking Hay. From a Painting by J. B. Atkinson

Kensington Echoes

The shabby tide of progress had
not spread to the quiet old suburb
where Lady Sarah Francis's brown
house was standing, with its many
windows dazzling, as the sun tra-
veled across the old-fashioned house-
tops to set into a distant sea of tene-
ments. . . . The roar did not reach
the old house. The children could
listen to the cawing of the rooks, to
the echo of the hours, as they struck
on from one day to another, vibrat-
ing from the old brown tower of the
church. At night the strokes seemed
to ring more slowly than in the day.
Little Dolly Vanborough, Lady
Sarah's niece, thought each special
hour had its voice. The church clock
is silent now, but the rooks caw on
undisturbed from one spring to an-
other in the old Kensington suburb.
There are tranquil corners still, and
sunny silent nooks, and ivy wreaths
growing in the western sun; and
jasmines and vine-trees planted by a
former generation, spreading along
the old garden walls. But every year
the shabby stream of progress rises
and engulfs one relic or another,
carrying off many and many a land-
mark and memory. Last year only
the old church was standing, in its
iron case, at the junction of the
thoroughfare. It was the Church of
England itself to Dolly and George
Vanborough, in those early church-
going days of theirs. There was the
old painting of the lion and the uni-
corn hanging from the gallery; the
light streaming through the brown
saints upon the communion table. In
after life the children may have seen
other saints more glorious in crim-
son and in purple, nobler piles and
arches; but none of them have re-
sented so near to heaven as the old
Queen Anne building, and the
wooden pew with its high stools,
through which elbows of straw were
protruding, where they used to kneel
on either side of their aunt.
Then the sing-song of the hymn
would flood the old church with its
homely cadence.

"Prepare your glad voices;
Let Hisrael rejoice."

sang the little charity children; poor
little Israelites, with blue stockings,
and funny woolen knobs to their
fustian caps, rejoicing, though their
pastures were not green as yet, nor
was their land overflowing with milk
and honey. . . .

In those days the lanes spread to
Fulham, white with blossom in
spring, or golden with the yellow
London sunsets that blazed beyond
the cabbage fields. In those days
there were gardens and trees and
great walls along the high-road that
came from London, passing through
the old white turnpike. There were
high brown walls along Kensington
Gardens, reaching to the Palace
Gate; elms spread their shade, and
birds chirruped, and children played
behind them.

Dolly Vanborough and her brother
had many a game there, and knew
every corner and haunt of this syl-
van world of children and ducks and
nurse-maids. They had knocked their
noses against the old sundial many
times and many a time. Sometimes now,
as she comes walking, along the
straight avenues, Dolly thinks she
can hear the echo of their own child-
ish voices whooping and calling to
one another as they used to do.

—Anne Thackeray Ritchie, in "Old
Kensington."

"En Esto Pensad"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés
en esta página

EL HECHO de que la purificación,
la alegría, la paz, y la gratitud
se logran por medio del pensar
correcto queda probado por las pala-
bras de San Pablo, "Todo lo que es
verdadero, todo lo honesto, todo lo
justo, todo lo puro, todo lo amable,
todo lo que es de buen nombre; si
hay virtud alguna, si alguna alaban-
za, en esto pensad." Y las co-
sas enumeradas por San Pablo son
las cualidades de Dios. Por lo tanto,
pensar "en esto" es pensar los pen-
samientos que Dios nos da, colocán-
donos así bajo Su gobierno, de lo cual
no puede resultar más armonía.
Pensar siempre en cosas que son
verdaderas y genuinas es negar con-
stantemente el testimonio del sentido
material. Las cosas honestas son
honradas y libres de decepción; por
lo tanto, pensar honradamente es ne-
garse a robarnos a nosotros mismos
o a otros por el pensar erróneo o
por aceptar falsedades. Pensar en
cosas que son justas es cumplir con
el gran mandamiento, "Amarás a tu
prójimo como a ti mismo;" porque la
palabra "justicia" significa equidad e
imparcialidad para con todo el mundo.
Hablando de la pureza, Mrs. Eddy
dice en "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures" (pág. 337): "El
hombre es perfecto en proporción a
su pureza." Así es que el que piensa
pensamientos puros, está escalando
las mismas alturas de la perfección.
Lo que es amable es parecido al Amor
divino; y el discípulo amado dijo:
"Dios es amor." Entonces, pensar en
cosas amables es indisputablemente
pensar pensamientos divinos. La
advertencia final de San Pablo es
que pensemos en las cosas de buen
nombre. Esto es una reprensión di-
recta contra el aceptar como real, el
expresar o el circular error de cual-
quier género. Según este mandato,
la única voz que uno está per-
mitido a aceptar o pasar a otros es
aquella acerca de la verdad de Dios,
y del hombre. Examinémoslos, pues,
para ver si limitamos nuestro pensar
a las voces de la verdad—no del
error.

San Pablo prosigue diciéndonos
que "si hay virtud alguna, si alguna
alabanza," debiéramos pensar "en
esto." Esto quiere decir que si hay
algun deseo por lo que es bueno,
algun deseo de llegar a espiritualizar
nuestra manera de pensar y de ser-
vir a Dios, si hay alguna gratitud y
alabanza hacia Dios por Su bondad
para con Sus hijos y por Sus prome-
sas maravillosas, hemos de pensar
en aquellas cosas que nos habilitarán
a sentir y expresar esta gratitud, y
así reclamar estas promesas. ¡Cuán
claras están estas palabras de San
Pablo nos descubren la necesidad de
obedecer al pensar correcto,
para lograr la bondad, la gratitud
y el cumplimiento de las promesas
de Dios!

La Ciencia Cristiana presenta a esta

Now while so many turn with love
and longing
To wan lands lying in the grey
North Sea,
To thee we turn, hearts, memories,
all belonging,
Dear land of ours, to thee.

A land of camps where seldom is
sojourning,
Where men like the dim fathers of
our race
Halt for a time, and next day, un-
returning,
Fare ever in apace. . . .

Though tender grace the landscape
lacks, too spacious,
Impassive, silent, lonely, to be fair,
Their kindness swiftly comes more
soft and gracious,
Who live or tarry there.

All that he has, in camp or home-
stead, proffers,
To stranger, guest at once a
stranger host,
Proudest to see accepted what he
offers,
Given without a boast.

Pass, if you can, the drover's cattle
striding
Along the miles of the wide trav-
elled road,
Without a challenge through the hot
dust rinking,
Kind though abrupt the mode.

A cloud of dust where polished
wheels are flashing,
Passes along, and in it rolls the
mail,
Comes from the box as on the coach
goes dashing.
The lonely driver's hail. . . .

Therefore, while many turn with
love and longing
To wan lands lying on the grey
North Sea,
Today possessed by other memories
thriving
We turn, wild West, to thee!
—Thomas W. Heney.

The Bubble

See the pretty planet!
Floating sphere!
Faintest breeze will fan it
Far or near;
World as light as feather;
Moonshine rays,
Rainbow tints together,
As it plays.
—William Allingham.

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Islands of the Indian Ocean

That Know No Taxes or Police

Colombo, Ceylon
Special Correspondence

RIGHT across the track of the great liners that race across the Indian Ocean, carrying passengers and merchandise to all parts of the Middle and Far East, by way of Singapore, lie two scattered groups of tiny, coral-reef islets, very low-lying, mere banks of sand, encircled with rings of coral and the clear, blue water of their lagoons, but covered thickly with green vegetation, which gives them the appearance of sparkling jewels amid the waters of the Indian Ocean.

The two groups are known as the Maldives and the Laccadives, and one island is attached to the latter group. Minicoy, a lighthouse which serves to guard and guide the many ships that pass this way. Strangely, though they are so near to each other, they differ considerably as regards people, language, and government. The Maldives are almost independent, coming only nominally under the protection of the Government of Ceylon, from which they are distant about 450 miles; the Laccadives are actually administered by the Government of India, and are divided into two groups for this purpose: one, the northernmost, being attached to the Collectorate of south Canara, in southern India, and the southern group, to the Collectorate of Malabar.

Sailors of the Centuries

The Maldives are by far the more interesting group. They are inhabited by a people of undoubted Aryan stock, mingled with Arab blood, and that of shipwrecked mariners, cast away on these tiny islets, from Phoenician times downward, for they have been known, in turn, to the Phoenicians, Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Persians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch, French and English, and each race has taken and given some toll. The language of the Maldivians has distinct affinities to Sinhalese, and the people themselves resemble the Moormen of Ceylon; their religion, however, is Muhammadan, and is taught, and they observe that strict abstinence from alcoholic liquor, enjoined by the Koran.

The result is that there is almost

no crime in the islands; murder, at any rate, is unknown, and theft is very uncommon. Consequently, there are no prisons, and police are not required.

Administration, however, is by no means neglected. There are no taxes—happy Maldives! Revenue is raised by an import duty on the various classes of goods which are brought into the islands by Indian traders from Bombay, and by Sinhalese from Colombo, while there is also a small duty on produce brought into the chief island, principal port, and seat of Government—Male, from the other islands.

Bright Little Male

Male is quite a bright little settlement, with its neat little houses made, very largely, of large coconut leaves; its streets, or lanes, scattered with freshly strewn white sand, and its general clean appearance, due to the fact that each household is compelled to keep only its house but the road fronting it in order! It has, actually, a telephone, which connects the Palace of the Sultan with the little Customs House, and enables His Highness to be in touch with the state of the exchequer.

The people are a happy set. They lead simple and useful lives, are courteous in their demeanor, and they have learned the lesson of contentment and practice it. There being no need for arduous toil, they avoid it, working sufficiently to fulfill all their wants, and passing the remainder of their time in recreation. Withal, they are good agriculturists and expert fishermen, making daring voyages to sea in their tiny canoes. Although Muhammadans, they have realized the wrong of excluding their womankind, and accordingly women are permitted to go not only free to move about as they please, but they buy and sell in the market-place, and are even known to man a boat and go a-fishing! Moreover, in one of the islands where the fishing is sufficiently good ahead to have established recreation clubs of their own, the women, not to be outdone, have opened their clubs and, to judge from their outward appearance, they are superior!

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News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEVERAL important appointments have been made by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the most important being that of Leonard Melrose of Lodge St. John, Coldstream, to be Grand Treasurer in succession to Edward A. Chisholm. This office, in Scotland, unlike England, is a paid appointment, the duties being more onerous. In England the principal, if not the sole duty, is to sign checks and accounts as passed by the finance committee, at the head of which, as chairman, is the head of an important London banking house.

Robert Andrew Brown of Bathgate succeeds Henry Robinson as provincial grand master of Linlithgowshire, and John Nicols Sparrow, of Oxden, Utah, has been appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at the Grand Lodge of England Warrants have been issued for the formation of four new lodges, one of which is in Zululand and another at Port Said.

The memorial to J. W. Walde Peterson, formerly District Grand Master of the Transvaal, is to take the form of a Masonic hotel for the daughters of Freemasons. The necessity for such an institution has long been in evidence. This will really form a continuation or an extension of the Masonic Education Fund, so that the girls will still be under Masonic care when they leave the school and enter houses of commerce. One such hotel for boys has already been founded by the Transvaal District Grand Lodge. The Transvaal brethren have also another inspiration, to form and found a home for indigent Freemasons and their dependents.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, W. F. Massey, has been installed Grand Master of New Zealand in succession to Viscount Jellicoe. It is

singular that he should have had the pleasure first of proposing his predecessor as a candidate for initiation, afterward of initiating him, and now he succeeds him in the highest possible Masonic office. Mr. Massey was initiated himself way back in December, 1890, and intended to take up Freemasonry in an active manner but was prevented by his political duties.

Critics of Freemasonry sometimes write and speak of the accession of new prominent in all circles of life and calling into Freemasonry as though this were a new or modern feature. The contrary is the case. Throughout the whole of recorded Masonic history the most prominent men have been those who stood highest in the councils of the countries to which they belonged. The first known initiate on English soil was the friend and adviser of Charles II. He was also the real founder of the Royal Society. The newest initiate of an American Lodge, asked whom he regarded as the greatest American Mason, would undoubtedly reply, George Washington. So, in England, it is, if not to Freemasonry, at least to men who were members of the craft mainly, that the world is indebted for the formation and continued success of such institutions as the Society of Antiquaries, the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, and other kindred institutions. Ireland, even, is a striking example of this invariable rule. Not that Freemasonry has ever been exclusively composed of the rich and noble. It is a general form of speech that the members of a lodge and visitors thereto meet on the level. It is character more than rank that counts. A striking testimony to this fact is to be found in a book just published giving the history of Freemasonry in Monmouthshire, a county which is said to be entirely Welsh or English.

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ISSUES REPORT

Statement Shows Austria

Is Again in Midst of Economic Crisis

—The twenty-ninth month—
port of the Commissioner-Gen-
of the League of Nations for
ria, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, has
ared. The period covered is
Dec. 15, 1924, to Jan. 15, 1925.

Commissioner-General states:
After experiencing in 1923 a year
great and possibly excessive in-
ness activity, but also a year in
which the budgetary situation con-
siderably improved, and after pass-
through a stock exchange crisis
the principle of last years

the beginning of the year, the crisis is once again in the midst of an economic crisis. Nevertheless, the crisis of 1922, the present crisis is not without its reassuring aspects. The stability of the dollar, which is the basis of the economic life and of the public

Big Investors

treasures. Within the country, the government has managed, by a series of legislative measures, to create a market for capital and thus facilitate the obtaining of credits. The introduction of the gold standard, a bill is to be submitted to parliament for the introduction of

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and to increase their dividends, will doubtless serve to attract foreign capital. From the budgetary point of view, it is to be noted that, in spite of the crisis, receipts have so far declined to a disquieting extent. The deficit, which is still considerable, is due partly to capital

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been considerably increased. In a crisis of this kind is bound to influence the yield from taxation. The number of unemployed in regard to relief reached 154,000 at the end of December, 1924, and 175,000 in the middle of January, 1925, show-

constant increase since last when the figure was only

direct and immediate cause the unemployment crisis at the beginning of 1925 is the financial and economic crisis of 1924, and also the fact that Central Europe is beginning

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to become economically reoriented. Germany is once again able to produce under normal conditions, whereas the economies of Central Europe are still unstable, and Austria is not the only country to enjoy an advantage.

Another Problem

**HELL GATE BRIDGE
ORDER WITHDRAWN**

NEW YORK, March 10—The ne

frontiers not only from her own and natural markets, but on the sources of most of her raw materials. The states have wished to attain independence and have set up barriers. Attempts have been made to break down the barriers, but the federal authority has withdrawn its original request to the New Haven Railroad that the Hell Gate Bridge be opened to traffic moving over other lines and from New England points.

The order was issued as the result of an admission by counsel for the port authority that there was no complaint that the New Haven Railroad was giving inadequate service to and from various cities reached by the New York Central, and that

years. The other steady at this time is the position of the National Bank, which may be deduced from the following sentence: "The position of the bank as a bank has become proportionately

the credit supplied by it
thing in proportion as the
supplied from abroad in-
The sum total of the cir-
has consequently remained
less stationary during the
half-year.

tered at The Christian
nce Publishing House

Christian Science Publishing yesterday were the following:

Harry A. Knapp, Chicago, Ill.	100 bushels or 13.1 per cent of the 1924 crop, compared with March 1, 1923, stocks, of 137,717,000 bushels, or 17.1 per cent of the 1923 crop.
Wheat in country mills and elevators was about 93,065,000 bushels or 7.1 per cent of the 1924 crop, compared with March 1, 1923, stocks of 156,087,000 bushels, or 10.1 per cent of the 1923 crop.	

Wash. 1,000 bushels, or 18.0 per cent of the 1923 crop.

Ons on farms was about 550,342.00 bushels or 35.7 per cent of the 1923 crop, compared with March 1, 1922 stocks of 447,366.000 bushels or 34.1 per cent of the 1923 crop.

Barley on farms was about 43,127.

BANK HAS GOOD YEAR
 (HAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 24 Correspondence)—The Privatized surplus of 16,671,485 kroner is virtually the same as during last year. The dividend is also per cent, and in addition a normal reserve of 10 per cent to the reserve fund.

Hay on farms was about 37,386,000 tons or 33.3 per cent of the 1924 crop compared with March 1, 1924 stocks of 33,455,000 tons or 31.4 per cent of the 1923 crop.

ants to 27,000,000 kroner, within 1923 crop, percent of 50 per cent of the

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Constitutional Progress in India

There has been a large body of opinion, both in Great Britain and in India, during the last year or two, which has believed that the Indian Constitution of 1920, the well-known Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, has proved a dismal failure. The events of the last few months seem to disprove this view and to support the stalwarts who have maintained that the reforms were going to succeed after all.

In Bengal the Legislative Council has reversed, by 76 votes to 51, its last year's decision to reject the vote for ministers' salaries and so bring the diarchic experiment to a temporary end. And in the All-India Assembly at Delhi the Swarajists are more and more abandoning the policy of pure obstruction, and the Independents are at times willing to co-operate with the Government.

The Indian Constitution was an exceedingly bold experiment, perhaps the boldest in history. It laid the foundations for self-government in a country containing 315,000,000 people, divided into as many races and speaking as many languages as Europe. It provided that the responsibility for certain functions of government should be assumed by the representatives of the people at once, and that this responsibility should be extended as rapidly as the legislatures showed their capacity to discharge it properly. The Constitution, too, was launched at a peculiarly unfavorable moment, the beginning of the post-war era.

The consequence was the non-cooperation movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, which set out to make the working of the Constitution impossible by a special form of passive resistance, in the hope of forcing immediate swaraj or self-government for India. That movement failed, as everybody knows, and it was followed by the Swarajist movement, under which memberships were accepted in the councils with the deliberate purpose of forcing the pace of self-government by a wrecking and obstructionist policy from within. As recent events have shown, that program is also beginning to be thrown overboard, as its results are appearing, and while the majority of the elected representatives in India are united in the demand for a more rapid progress toward swaraj, they seem daily coming to recognize more clearly that they must gain their ends by constitutional and not by other means.

Thus, throughout the whole period that the Constitution has been in operation, a steady process of education has been going on. Despite the severity of the storms which have struck it, the Constitution itself has stood intact, and experience has steadily enlarged and widened the outlook both of the British officials and of the elected Indians as to what the problems of self-government in India really are. And that is the point that really matters. So long as there was a head-on collision between an Indian demand for immediate swaraj and a British refusal to transfer responsibility or power, no progress could be made. But the Constitution by sharing responsibility and power between British and Indians has begun to make apparent to both the real difficulties which have to be solved before self-government can become complete.

How formidable these difficulties are a mere enumeration of them will show. First, there is the sheer problem of size. The United States is much the largest democracy that has ever been a success, and its population is only one-third that of India. Again, it has a single language, no nationalities within itself, and 150 years of tradition and experience behind it. India has over twenty main languages, many nationalities, and no experience in self-government. Then there is the problem of defense. Century after century India has been invaded, and its governments upset, from the northwest, an area inhabited by some of the most warlike of mankind. Can India yet create and maintain the army which will close that open gate? Then there are the 700 native states each under an hereditary autocrat. How are they to be incorporated in a self-governing India?

Finally, there is the question of religion. There are in India about 70,000,000 Muhammadans and 220,000,000 Hindus. They are deeply divided. Before the advent of the British the Muhammadans ruled India. Because on the whole they are the more virile people, many of them aspire to rule once more, should the British retire. They vehemently protest against the position of inferiority to the Hindus which they would occupy under any system of equal franchise. Then, again, there is division within the Hindu ranks between the privileged Brahman and the other castes. These are the real difficulties in the way of self-government, and they will be removed only by long and patient work. Not the least of the advantages to India of the Constitution is that it enables her to work out her problems under constitutional forms and not amid the governmental chaos which has overtaken China in her similar task.

Newspapers which still cling to the claim that they are acting in the interest of public welfare by publishing crime stories are finding continually less ground on which to rest their defense, a defense which is supported more by journalistic tradition than by attested facts. Because most newspapers have for so many years excused their pandering to the baser instincts of human thought in their reckless competition against each other, they have, when challenged on such a policy, assumed to take their original presumptions as established truths.

Today public opinion is awakening to two facts: First, that the suggestion of crime is a stimulus to crime; and, secondly, that the newspapers are deluding themselves in setting up the claim of public service in spreading, and elaborating and coloring as they do, the details of crime and other objectionable matter to

their readers. A pertinent commentary on this situation which merits thoughtful consideration is contained in Clarence Darrow's article on "Crime and Punishment" in the current issue of the Century Magazine. It reads:

The general opinion has been usually accepted that as the harsher punishments were relaxed, crime decreased. Most, if not all, the states in the Union forbid showing scenes of executions on "movie" screens. The reason urged is that it suggests crime and leads to its commission. Still, the newspapers publish all the details, sending these suggestions broadcast to the community. If there is a reason for forbidding the showing of such pictures of crime on moving-picture screens, there is an even greater reason for forbidding the stories of crime to be printed by the newspapers.

In its code of journalistic ethics the National Association of Newspaper Editors, representing the executives of fully 80 per cent of the daily newspapers in the cities of the United States of more than 100,000, has the following to say concerning the responsibility of the press: "The right of the newspaper to attract and to hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital."

The opportunity is at hand to put these ideals more fully into daily practice.

Departing somewhat from the traditional practice in the consideration of questions affecting the international policies of the United States, the national House of Representatives, on the day preceding its final adjournment, by a record vote adopted resolutions favoring adherence by the Government to the protocol establishing a Court of International Justice. It is significant that of those voting, 301 favored the resolutions, while but twenty-eight voted in the negative. Of the dissenting members seventeen are listed as Republicans, ten as Democrats, and one as Farmer-Labor.

Presumably it is a safe assumption that the sentiment expressed by this vote is fairly representative of the prevailing popular sentiment in the United States toward the World Court issue. There is reason to believe that had it been possible to bring similar resolutions to a vote in the Senate, the percentage in favor of such adherence would have been as great as in the House. The result of this test ballot—for the action taken must be regarded as advisory merely—may be appraised as a hopeful indication that Congress, at its next session, will proceed to the definite acceptance of a course approved by both President Harding and President Coolidge, outlined and urged by the Wilson Administration, recommended by political conventions, and overwhelmingly endorsed by the American people.

A quite liberal interpretation of parliamentary law, or usage, was necessary, apparently, to justify the House of Representatives in taking any action on such resolutions in advance of a decision by the Senate on the main issue involved. It was argued, however, that whereas participation by the United States in the activities of the World Court would involve a public appropriation of funds, the House was within its rights in passing the resolutions. The only unfortunate aspect is that the action was taken so near the end of the session. A similar expression by the House a month ago, or a year ago, might have induced the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to report out for approval, or disapproval, resolutions of a similar tenor. Only by an eleven-hour reversal of that committee's policy of delay in the handling of this particular matter could a vote have been taken in the Senate before the hour of final adjournment. There remains the somewhat remote possibility that that body, at its brief extra session, may decide to pass the resolutions sent to it from the House. But such an outcome, it is now apparent, is hardly to be expected.

Representative Burton of Ohio, a consistent advocate of American adherence to the World Court plan under the reservations outlined by President Harding and President Coolidge, called attention to the fact that the plan had been endorsed by the American Bar Association, the Federal Council of Churches, individual churches and clergymen almost without number, men's and women's clubs in every state in the Union, and by American Legion posts throughout the country. "It is very natural," he said, "that this should be true, because if there is any one traditional policy of our own United States it is to seek an amicable settlement of controversies between nations." No representative body of American lawmakers, realizing the truth of that statement, could vote otherwise than did the House majority upon the resolutions presented. It is a foregone conclusion that the Senate, with the issue as concisely presented, would similarly record its approval.

One of the most interesting reforesting results which has been successfully achieved of late is reported from California, the State of the giant sequoia trees. These forest monsters, which date back thousands of years and which, it is believed, grew in battalions clear across the North American continent, over Greenland and into Siberia and north Russia in the years of the dim distant past, have for long been considered beyond the power of the forestry experts to transplant. But now comes information to the effect that some seedling plantations, which were set out in 1912, are giving promise of developing healthy trees. It will certainly constitute a triumph of the art of forestry if these mammoth trees, now on their last line of defense, which are looked upon as the greatest of all trees in point of size, antiquity and beauty, can be rescued from final disintegration and extinction. Of course, their rehabilitation will be a slow process, but at the same time it must be recognized that the assistance which present-day advanced forestry technique will give to speed the growth of these marvels of the woods will enable them to grow up amidst conditions far easier for development than was the case in the primeval past.

It is said that miners in the Tahoe National Forest, working a gold mine 2500 or 3000 feet

below the lava cap of one of the Sierra peaks, in a former stream bed, came across an old flood deposit in which were the tangled logs of a group of the sequoias that once grew on the mountain slopes. Though buried for unknown thousands of years, the logs were in an excellent state of preservation, the annual rings standing out as plainly as if the trees had been felled only a few days before. Such timber, it is needless to say, would be invaluable to the forest lands of America, and when the fact of its resistant nature is remembered in connection with the proof established by the experiments mentioned that in a twelve-year period the big trees have outstripped the other native conifers, the possibilities assume importance almost beyond computation.

It simply gets into the air at this season of the year in the New England hill country and all along the picturesque section from Lake Champlain to the Great Lakes basin, and thence on to the Rockies. The thing is that almost indefinable sense of spring. To trace it, one must begin farther south than the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Ozarks, or even the Everglades. From somewhere below the Gulf of Mexico it must have come, because it brings with it pleasant odors which are a reminder of summer days and bright twilights of a season that now seems long past. But in the northern country there is unmistakably mixed with it a pleasant tinge of wood smoke, a hazy, lingering softening of the glare of the late winter sun, that brings with it, too, a memory of Indian summer days.

To the studious vagabond who has delved long and uncomplainingly at his accustomed tasks through the winter months, the call of the open spaces is almost irresistible. Familiarity with the paths along the edges of the woods and across the pasture lots aids in picturing them in alluring stretches. Experience assures him that the prospect will not become less pleasant with realization. That is what makes more difficult the putting aside of the temptation to fare forth, with no thought of the calendar and without heed to the somewhat ominous forecasts of the weather man. Spring is spring, no matter what the almanac may say.

So a journey of exploration is begun. Sure enough, the portents have not been misleading. The smoke-haze becomes more clearly defined as the hills and woods are neared, and with good reason. On a sunny slope bordered by towering maples, a mile from his farmhouse and barns, a man who has also felt the urge of the season has set up his sugar camp. There is evidence enough to convince a willing believer that spring has come. The fire beneath the steaming boiling-pan sends out a welcome glow, for the north wind has not yet been tempered to any appreciable softness. Bare branches high up in the trees argue unceasingly with each other, perhaps complaining that there is so long delayed the return of their bright garb nipped off so unceremoniously by the October frosts.

Patient oxen, disregarding the inclement dampness of the brown sward, he contentedly awaiting the time for the next journey which will take them and their crude sled and its barrel to the trees from which hang the bright sap buckets. The farm dog, alert to the faintest sound, mistakes a falling twig for the hurried scampering of a tree squirrel. The lowing of a cow in a far-off pasture is echoed softly from a near-by hillside. Still farther away a strident automobile horn indicates the intersection of the state road and interurban trolley line.

There are beauties enough to fill the eye of the confirmed pathfinder, but they are not all visible to the uninitiated. In a month, or a little longer, however, nothing will be concealed. There are in store myriad colors and shapes with which the landscape of the New England hill sections will be bedecked. These days simply give gratifying promise of what is soon to be. To one able to see with the eye of faith and understanding, the step is short to actual realization.

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Editorial Notes

Even though a certain distinguished gentleman who visited America not long since publicly declared on his return to England that prohibition is all humbug, that does not make it such. This policy of abusing the plaintiff's attorney is not a new one, but it never gets very far in forwarding a situation. One cannot, however, but admire Mr. S. M. Holden, Parliamentary prohibition candidate for Whitechapel, London, for his reply, which was forthcoming at short notice. Prohibition in America, he said, has been officially declared an established success, causing unbounded prosperity, high wages, enormous working-class savings, less poverty, less crime, increased morality and the emptying of jails. He added, moreover, with perfect truth, that the opinion of casual visitors to the United States, broadcast in other lands on their return thither, is of little importance against the mass opinion of America's voters, which indicates that prohibition has come to stay. How often we forget that what is inherently right has nothing to fear from insinuation, veiled attack or innuendo!

In urging the importance of Anglo-American friendship, the almost equally important Pan-American tie sometimes tends to be forgotten. Hence it is the more fitting that General Pershing should have emphasized this issue in his address at the unveiling of a monument erected by the Cuban Government in honor of the Americans who perished on the Maine. In his remarks he urged that it seems fitting that there should exist a very intimate relationship between the oldest republic of the American continent and the youngest. He continued:

But in the larger sense we belong to the great brotherhood of American republics, and in that status all of us have a destiny to fulfill. Our several republics are founded on the theory of government by the people. The task that presents itself to every American republic is not only to develop the untold resources of the new continent, but at the same time to prepare each individual for a wise participation in the government of which he is a part.

The Smoke-Haze Along the Hills

Manga Reva, Gambier Group East by south from Tahiti, 1000 miles, lies the fairest group of islands in the South Seas, "delectable isles" indeed, fair-like in their beauty, perfect in their climate, overflowing with plenty. They are called the Gambier Islands; and here on Manga Reva, where great mountains look down upon all that is left of the forgotten city of Rikitea, one's fancies of an Eden of the seas seem almost to find their fulfillment.

Yet here today where yesterday there were thousands, where ten thousand might yet live and never know physical want, only a few hundred remain. Among the orange groves, in the shade of the coconut palms, hidden in the banana and mangrove orchards, cluster the ruins of the stone houses of Rikitea's prosperity, when it was one of the important ports of the South Seas, with its thousands of people, its large trade, even its frequent steamships from far lands. Tomorrow it bids fair to be one with the lost and forgotten cities of the Mayas and of the Incas.

The twin peaks of Manga Reva, like sentinels guarding an all but deserted sea, tower thousands of feet skyward; and threescore miles away their tips rise above the horizon like almost submerged Matterhorns. We saw them first at sunset, glowing through a purple haze. But in the morning we were at their feet, off the entrance to the broad lagoon harbor of Rikitea.

And the golden sunlight crept slowly down their rugged wall-like cliffs as the native canoes guided and conveyed us to our anchorage. They had seen a city come and a civilization develop, had these somber mountains and now they were seeing the passing of each. And high up on a shoulder of the cliffside nearest the town, reached by a steep and narrow trail, I noted a strange monument, so placed as to stand forth in startling silhouette against the sky, visible far at sea.

"The memorial to the last king of Manga Reva," the schooner captain told me. "And it appeared that he had been a good king," this "Gregorio Malupoa," as the memorial declares his name. He reigned from 1851 to 1865 over more than 5000 people in Rikitea alone, and as many others in the villages about the island. As we came to our anchorage, the remains of the royal palace were visible through the palm and wild orange trees, with a noble archway still intact, through which visitors from the sea entered as into a port of Rome.

The walls of the royal fishponds extended seaward from the beach; and beyond, guarding the lagoon entrance, stood the remains of a little fortress, with parapet and bastions and sentry boxes still intact, but slowly disappearing within the grasp of banyan and mangrove and palm branches. Each room and all had received the hospitality of the Manga Revans' last king. Englishman or Spaniard, New Bedford whaler or explorer or missionary, all entered in state through that royal archway, and none departed without regret.

Rikitea must have been a city fine and fair fifty years ago; but the world knew little of it then, and it knows practically nothing of its passing today, for a little trading schooner twice a year from Papeete is the only link. At the end of a broad path, arched by trees which

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, March 10 Alexandre Millerand, who is presenting himself for the senatorial election on April 6, has issued an appeal to the electors. He takes an antagonistic attitude toward the present Government and elaborates a definite policy. His election, which seems probable, will be a bid for full leadership of the Opposition, especially as Raymond Poincaré has, except on rare occasions, abandoned political strife. M. Millerand declares that a continuance of the present system might lead France to catastrophe.

Before Lord Bradbury—who has been for over five years the chief British delegate on the Reparation Commission—left Paris, the writer was informed that the public servant he resigns, he is being consulted with regard to a number of problems by the British Government. Particularly is he interested in the question of interrelated debts and in the bringing of the pound back to par. Lord Bradbury has had perhaps the most distinguished career of any British Treasury official. Government after Government—Liberal, Coalition, Conservative and Labor—has looked upon him as its chief financial counselor. He was the youngest man ever to become head of the British Treasury, and during the war he was one of the most important financial advisers of the British Government. His task in Paris has been performed excellently. Before he left, the American and the British correspondents here fêted him, and Lord Bradbury made a remarkable speech in which he pleaded for equality of treatment as between European nations, and a spirit of fraternity.

The Hotel Astoria, a magnificent building on the Champs Elysées which has long been the headquarters of the Reparation Commission, was to have been quit by the commission has so greatly reduced its staff. For reasons of economy it is desirable to find smaller premises, and it is understood that the proprietors of the hotel are, in view of the expected increase of visitors to Paris, desirous of turning the building into an ordinary commercial establishment again. But unfortunately there is a heavy monetary indemnity attached to the capella-tion of the lease, and unless the hotel proprietors are willing to waive it, there will be no advantage for the Reparation Commission to make the change. It is likely, however, that an arrangement will soon be reached.

A most pleasant institution has just been discovered. Every week a group of workmen from the fortifications gather to sing the old songs of France under the leadership of M. Lucien Laurent. This curious choir has been brought together without any thought of financial reward or fame. The workmen were animated purely by the satisfaction of song, and they met informally and without the smallest pretensions. It was quite fortuitously that attention was called to them, and it was only with difficulty that they were persuaded to make a public appearance. Undoubtedly their singing was worthy of a finely trained choir. One hopes, however, that they will not change their character or consent often to appear in public, but will, as hitherto, simply meet when the day's work is finished to express themselves in song.

Thirty American women students recently came to study at the Paris University the system of teaching the French language. They are all of familiar face and tongue and with French history and literature, but they are desirous of obtaining in France the title of Professor of French. It would seem that there is an increasing desire abroad to become acquainted with the French language, and would-be teachers are now frequently recruited at the Sorbonne. A preliminary course is first given to them, and afterward they work side by side with their French fellow-students, who are also being taught how to teach French in other countries. The American students will further be taken into the French provinces in order that their knowledge of France shall not be confined to the capital and its customs.

It is stated that the campaign for the encouragement of payments by check has succeeded beyond expectations. The French have always been reluctant to make use of the check, and previous attempts to induce them to adopt the method have been comparatively failures. But it is hoped now that the system is coming more widely into vogue, that it will spread rapidly. The French are learning gradually, and should learn more and more quickly, that there is no danger in giving and accepting checks, and it is therefore hoped that within a year there will be a real economy of currency effected. If only the habit becomes general, it will not be necessary to keep so many bank notes in circulation. Since the campaign was started a few weeks ago, the Banque de France reports that payments by check have amounted to 300,000,000 francs. It is at any rate a good start. The Government has made a concession to those who pay by check—the receipt stamp on bills which are acquitted in this manner is no longer necessary.

The Touring Club de France is properly protesting against unnecessary street noises. Paris, like other great cities, is shaken by sound, and from morning till night there is one continuous roar. A good deal of it is quite unjustified, and just as the smoke nuisance and other

A Forgotten City of the South Seas

By MARC T. GREENE

hang heavy with oranges and mangoes and breadfruit, and even peaches, bordered by sweet-scented flowers and groves of bananas and the red and coral of the stars a majestic and well-preserved church, the "cathedral" of Rikitea, largest place of worship in eastern Polynesia. Half a century ago the natives of Manga Reva built it, with the stimulus of a seal as great as that which gave Italy Milan, or Germany Cologne, or England Winchester and one or two far-wandering white men—are as lost as the ruins of Rikitea.

A thousand men turned their thoughts and their hands to this work; and a church able to seat 2000 persons rose in a single year here on this far-set isle of the South Seas. It is constructed of stone and of coral, and its roof consists of red tiles brought from France, and within there are notable paintings, one the gift of Rome, portraying the natives of the South Seas seeking the protection of the church. And among the gold and gems here in this great church, beyond the ken of the world, is such a pearl as the eyes of few white men have looked upon. Forty carats is its weight, its value only visionary. Whence it came no man can say, except that it was the gift of the last king of Manga Reva.

Within the great cathedral today the handful of people in Rikitea—Polynesians, Chinese, a few half-breeds, and one or two far-wandering white men—are as lost as the ruins of Rikitea. The city is said to have disappeared entirely from the sight of its commander within St. Peter's far-reaching walls. The broad footpath, leading as through a bountiful garden, once the thoroughfare of Rikitea, lined with many houses, even having its shops not lacking their delicacies and their luxuries from Paris, which found ready market among a people prosperous in their trade of copra and fruit and their rich pearl fisheries among the near-by islands.

Today the houses number little over a score, the "shops" are but the hut of the inevitable Chinese trader, with his calico and his cheap trinkets, his flour and sugar and tinned meat. The streets which once diverged from the stone houses of the prosperous of this forgotten city, even as far as the mountain sides, are now but tangled woods trails; and the only habitations they seek are the few native huts hidden in the jungle which is fast reclaiming Manga Reva.

Like the Marquesas, with Nukuhiva and Atua, the Austral Islands, with Haaveva and Tubai and Rimfara, and many another isle of the great South Seas, though once greater than all, Manga Reva and Rikitea had a storied past, but they are likely to have no future. For the natives of the South Seas are passing, with ever-increasing rapidity as the rapidity of the passing of the white man has found in years gone by that the only existence which is possible on these islands cannot be endured for any considerable length of time. Plenty have tried it, in the South Seas and elsewhere, and but few have found that the fulfillment for them was anything approaching the "romance."

For with a thousand miles between himself and even an outpost of the world, he comes to feel that what he once knew as "civilization" has disappeared from his vision as completely as if it were upon another planet, and the pleasures and beauties of the place pass as time passes and he finds himself cut off from the rest of the inhabited globe.

disagreeable features of large cities are being tackled, so is the noise nuisance to be abated. The din of the city streets, it is discovered, is largely due to the exaggerated use made by chauffeurs of their motor horns, and to the loud vibrations of the automobile engine. The Prefect of Police has assured the club that orders have been given for rules already laid down to be respected by drivers. Any abuses calculated to increase the clamor of the public highways are to be sternly repressed. Clearly, there is much to be done in this direction, and careful inquiry would show precisely what strident noises, which together produce an almost intolerable hubbub, can be eliminated.

At the Académie des Sciences a new test of pearls has been tried out, it is said, successfully. There has been a long controversy over the difference between the Japanese culture pearl and the natural pearl. The natural pearl has no core and is formed of successive concentric layers of the deposit of carbonate of lime. The culture pearl has a kernel of mother-of-pearl. How to distinguish between them has been a problem. It would be, of course, absurd to cut them in half and thus destroy them, and X-rays have been tried without much success. Now a simple method has been discovered. A photographic lens immersed in cedar oil is used, and an intense light similar to that used for the ultra-microscope is supplied. The resultant photograph shows the circular structure of the natural pearl, while the Japanese product shows parallel streaks.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Sanford Bates' Prison Recommendations
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
No thoughtful person listening to the remarks of Mr. Bates, State Commissioner of Correction, at the close of the radio concert given by the orchestra composed of the inmates of the State Prison recently, could fail to be impressed with the practical significance of all that he said.

Those who have had experience with these men, many of whom are doing their best to atone for the past by better thinking and living, can appreciate the value of Mr. Bates' recommendations. They are not only living and working conditions, for, without any doubt, if these are acted upon, they will go far toward making better citizens of paroled and discharged prisoners. If there is to be a new prison in Massachusetts, let it be erected where fresh air and sunshine may be had. These are free, they cost nothing. Let it be a place where land may be cultivated by the prisoners, and vegetables may be not only raised by them, but also provided at their meals, that they may appreciate the reward of honest labor.

Let the small wage be given for work well done, that when those who have served their time go back into the world, they may have more than the very small sum allowed by the State, to tide them over until steady work can be found; or, in the case of the life prisoner, that he may be helped to win back a degree of courage and self-respect by being able to help, even if in only a very small way, some member of his family. Many of these life prisoners have a desire to help others, as any one knowing them can testify.

The same splendid discipline which is now in force, and which has been for the past few years, could be maintained under less trying conditions, and only for the prisoners but for the officers who have charge of them. Boston, Mass. A. L. McCM.

Programs and Dates of Concerts
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long time I have had in mind a free musical educational feature which, I am sure, many would welcome.

It is this: Constantly great artists in both vocal and instrumental music are being brought before the public. The people go to hear them and give much money. They could gain at least 100 per cent more education if they had the program to study for from fourteen days to a month before the performance.

For instance, last year I read in the daily press that Dr. Pachman was to give an entire Chopin evening. Immediately I telephoned down town and asked for a copy of the program—to find that, while the date was fixed some four weeks in advance, no program had been received. I went to work on my Chopin in a general way, but could not study the music in a general way, that I might better enjoy and understand his work. In two weeks I called again and finally received the program the day before the concert.

Some thing is happening with every great artist. I feel that a reform along the line I have suggested would represent the strongest musical educational move that has ever been made. E. H. P.

Planting Big-Tree Seeds in California